The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Japan's Gains—and Losses—in Manchuria

WINTER NOW WHIPS across Manchuria, burying under ice and snow that vast mosaic of warring interests.

Frost bites the ears, the feet, the fingers of the Japanese troops of occupation, which are now, according to transpacific dispatches, "dug in" for the winter.

Indifferent to human rights or wrongs, the stinging cold that sweeps pitilessly down from the steppes of Siberia obliterates under a blanket of white the steel rails of the disputed railway zones, and has reduced military operations to a minimum.

During this enforced lull, while negotiations are being carried on in three continents toward the establishment of peace, experts on the tangled affairs of the Far East are seeking to check up the results—the gains to Japan, the losses to China, and the rest of the world—of the three crowded months since September 18, when open hostilities broke out near Peitaying, three miles north of Mukden, after which Japanese troops occupied an area extending as far north as Tsitsihar, in the Russian railway zone.

Japan, these experts agree, has achieved her military objectives—summarized as the removal of anti-Japanese political powers in the disputed area, the protection of her South Manchuria Railway, and the creation of a new status quo, with the evacuation of her troops indefinitely postponed.

On October 24 the Council of the League of Nations issued a warning to Japan to withdraw her troops within the specified zone of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway. This virtual ultimatum was ignored—and, in the opinion of most of our dailies, the first crucial test of the peace-making power of the League had failed.

International

Victory?

A Japanese soldier unfurls the flag of the invaders in shell-scarred Manchuria.

JAPANESE aggression continued until a truce was effected, China yielding on the point of a definite date for the withdrawal of Japanese troops, and finally agreeing to the establishment of a neutral zone between Mukden and Shanhaikwan, just south of the Manchurian border in China proper.

To Walter Lippmann, writing as an impartial observer in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the rapid-fire of events in Manchuria in those twelve brief weeks demonstrates that "the attempt to preserve peace by purely pacifist gestures failed when confronted by a determined militarism":

"It was demonstrated that in a case of this sort, involving the vital interests of a great Power, moral force physically disarmed is not sufficient, that against an efficient militarism, injunctions and resolutions are ineffective, and that at this stage of the world's development, the Western Powers are not prepared to take the risks of enforcing peace.

"The record shows, I believe, that the mistake of the League during this first phase of the affair was that it attempted to achieve by persuasion what could only have been accomplished by force."

DESPITE this disappointing and disillusioned conclusion, Mr. Lippmann calls attention to the fact that "the American Government realized sooner than the League that Western diplomacy was disarmed, that since Japan could not be compelled to evacuate, the realistic thing to do was to concentrate effort upon making the military coup ultimately unprofitable." In a sense, Walter Lippmann insists, Japan's apparent gains will be converted into irreparable losses.

An anvil-chorus of condemnation, jibing at the impotence of the League, has already risen in a certain section of the American press, its soloist being Henry L. Mencken in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, charging that the League "can not and will not stop any war in which a first-rate Power is engaged."

Mr. Lippmann, on the contrary, believes that the Western Powers, in concert, can still prevent Japan from the enjoyment of ill-gotten gains. It is too early to lose faith in the new peace-preserving machinery of the nations, he claims:

"It is still possible for the Western Powers to vindicate the meaning of their pledges for peace.

"They may be able to do this if they make it plain that they will recognize no new treaties negotiated at the point of the bayonet.

"They can do no more. They need do no more.

"They can sit still and wait for the effects of this declaration to pervade the East.

"If the Western Powers can keep this one principle clearly in mind, and can remain united in support of it, time and circumstance may still help them to prove that they are able to nullify a resort to war as an instrument of national policy.

"For Japan's position in Manchuria has never been legally or morally impeccable, and vast trouble has resulted from this fact.

"If the Powers refuse to acknowledge that Japan can legalize her position by force, the Japanese may gradually be forced to see, as they were forced to see in the case of Shantung, that they have made matters worse rather than better for themselves.

"They may find their legal position steadily deteriorating, and with it their credit and prestige throughout the world.

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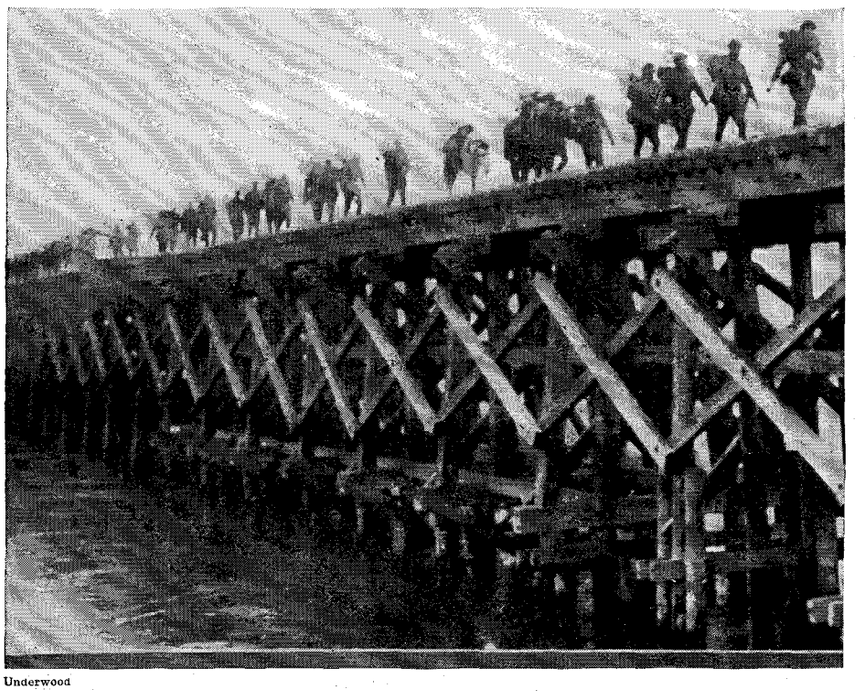
"This might mean that in the end they would feel themselves compelled to seek an orderly adjudication of their claims.

"More than that the Western World can not now hope for, I think, from this first crucial test of its peace machinery.

"It will not be enough to restore popular faith in the machinery and the pledges. That faith has been deeply injured by Japan, and it is impossible not to hold her guilty of an injury to civilization itself.

"But her ultimate defeat in the terms of peace would justify the belief that the world's effort to establish law and order in international life has not been wholly vain."



Underwood

Across the Nonni River Bridge

These Japanese troops fought three days for the capture of this railroad bridge, crushing a Chinese Army and sending them northward in disorderly retreat.

The chief need of Americans in discussing Manchuria, Prof. Paul Monroe writes in *The Survey* (New York), is not to attempt "to assess the right and wrong of the situation."

"The need rather is to discover the facts which lie back of and are in part at least the cause of the present disturbance, and will still be of fundamental significance in the problem which will remain when the present impasse is resolved."

Professor Monroe, who is described as a "Marco Polo" of the educational world, is chairman of the China Institute, and President of the World Federation of Educational Associations. He recently returned from Manchuria, and boils down the Manchurian controversy to these terms.

"China maintains that the treaty rights which Japan claims were obtained by force and, therefore, not binding.

"She also maintains that Japan has far exceeded even these treaty rights in the present extension of her military or policing power.

"Japan claims that the Chinese Government is quite unable to maintain order or to control her citizens or soldiers, so that the dividing line between soldier and bandit often becomes undistinguishable.

"Also that China can not prevent, or does not try to prevent, her citizens from pursuing a policy of irritation or of petty annoyance which destroys the economic rights of the Japanese citizens, or even makes their residence quite impossible. This policy of irritation occasionally results in the loss of life.

"All of these claims are justifiable. The question for the rest of the world is, what are we going to do about it?

"Japan gives her answer, namely that the situation creates an international nuisance which demands policing. In consideration of Japan's treaty rights and her material interests she has undertaken this policing herself.

"The incidents causing the irritation and the actual outbreaks of force which resulted in military activities are not very important. If these instances had not arisen, there would have been others.

"It is not necessary to take sides in this regrettable situation. What is essential is an attempt to improve it. Taking sides rules one out from making such an attempt. There are wrongs and rights on each side.

"The attempt should be to see that these wrongs are not increased by the development of a state of war."

The Lost Army of Millionaires

LOST: 23,496 MILLIONAIRES. They were with us in 1928, when Uncle Sam called the income-tax roll, but now they are gone—swallowed up by the depression.

"Present," answered 43,184 when the millionaire roll was called for 1928. But in 1929, the year of the stock-market collapse, the number had shriveled to 38,650.

And last year, so heavy were the inroads made by the depression, we had only a mere 19,688 left.

Such is the sad news given out by the Treasury Department, which defines a millionaire as a person with an income of $50,000 a year, representing at 5 per cent. a capitalization of $1,000,000.

Throwing further light on the tremendous losses suffered by the rich, the statistics show that while 511 persons had incomes of $1,000,000 or more in 1928, there were only 149 in this category in 1930.

A drop of $7,000,000,000 in the income of individuals and of $4,600,000,000 in the earnings of corporations is shown by the figures. And this means, we read, that the Government is losing the huge sum of $950,000,000 in income taxes for 1930, a loss long anticipated.

As for the "little fellow," we are told that the great majority of those reporting taxable incomes continued to be in the class earning less than $5,000, but even this class fell from 2,982,256 to 2,613,195.

The figures, hurriedly compiled for the guidance of Congress, are expected to have an important bearing on tax legislation to offset the deficit, which estimates put at $2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

"We must as a nation revert to a much broader tax basis," is the reaction of the Boston *News Bureau*, a financial paper. "More of us must pay. Trying merely to 'soak the rich' would only mean yet another 'flight'—into tax exempts."

But "it is axiomatic that a just and efficient tax system takes most from those most able to pay," replies the Washington *News*—

"Because the Administration reduced the taxes of the wealthy during the prosperity period, we now have an accumulating Federal deficit. In times of depression it is not possible to make up that deficit and carry the current load from taxes on the decreased earnings of wealth.

"But it is possible to raise the higher income taxes to the war-emergency scale, and keep them there until future prosperity has wiped out the present deficit and provided a safe surplus for future lean years."

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The Congressional Battle-Royal

IT LOOKS LIKE AN EXCITING TIME on Capitol Hill. "It will be a Congress of battles, battles in each House between factions and parties, battles between the Houses, battles of Congress with the President," predicts a writer in a business journal.

Congress returns, says Katharine Dayton, possibly with a feminine sympathy for human suffering, "not, as it has been portrayed in the news reports, so angry as it is terribly, terribly hurt." The country elected it, continues this Consolidated Press correspondent, "and then accused it of practically everything from mayhem to pink tooth brush, until it is all nervous and jumpy; if, for instance, you suddenly say, 'Appropriations' to it—quick, like that, it is more than likely to break down and sob like a little child."

The Congressional battle in both Houses, writes L. C. Speers in the New York *Times*, "will be waged with ever-increasing intensity through the winter and spring, until the moment of adjournment, which may be expected a week or two before the convening of the first of the national conventions—that held by the Republicans."

One veteran legislator predicts that this will be known as the "Panacea Congress," reports another *Times* correspondent.

The narrow Democratic margin in the House and the similar Republican majority in the Senate, where the balance of power is held by the insurgent Republican group, bring about a political condition which leads the Springfield *Republican* to say: "Not for many years has Congress been reduced so nearly to a state of complete uncontrol and irresponsibility."

BUT here comes reassurance about Congress from W. H. Grimes of *The Wa'l Street Journal*—"its bark may be very bad indeed, but its bite will be nowhere near fatal." A lot of the wild plans that have been proposed are now fading out, continues this writer, as the members of Congress tackle the real necessities of the situation. Moreover, the responsibilities facing them have sobered the Democrats no little.

"Neither Congress nor the President will dare go to the country with nothing but futile deadlocks," concludes Theodore M. Knappen in the already quoted *Magazine of Wall Street* article predicting a "Congress of battles." He feels that "the gravity of the times has imbued almost all members with a sincere desire to legislate constructively just as far as the limitations of a party government will permit."

At this session of Congress, of course, conditions growing out of the industrial depression and political considerations having to do with next year's Presidential election are likely to dominate legislation, various correspondents point out. Among the important questions which this Congress must consider are proposals for higher income and estate taxes and for sales taxes to care for the mounting Federal deficit, the Hoover war-debt reparations moratorium, plans for additional unemployment and agricultural relief, broadening the rediscount provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, creation of a new system of home-loan discount banks, and authorization of new naval construction. And there is likely to be debate on tariff revision, national economic planning, amendment of the antitrust laws, bus regulation, railroad wages and working hours and regulation of short selling. Leaders in both Houses have said they will not block a "record vote" on Prohibition legislation.

AND what will Congress do about these things?

Of course, nobody knows, but Mr. Grimes of *The Wall Street Journal* has been consulting everybody available in Washington, and sums up the probabilities for action as follows:

"HOOVER MORATORIUM: The first major work of the session will be to approve the President's action in suspending intergovernment debts, with some very vocal opposition.

"TAXATION: The present revenue bill will be revised, probably with some increases in the higher income brackets and some new excise or sales taxes. Other features are uncertain.

"SOLDIER BONUS: Agitation continues despite the state of the Treasury and stand of American Legion against full bonus payment. If Congress does pass a bonus bill, it probably will not be in sufficient strength to override a Presidential veto.

Looks Like He Has a Real Job on His Hands

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

"TARIFF: Democrats will find difficulty agreeing on a plan of action, and activity is likely to be confined to building the record for 1932.

"AGRICULTURE: Except for the clear understanding that further stabilization operations are not to be attempted, it is unlikely that the Federal Farm Board or Federal Agricultural Marketing Act will be disturbed in any essential features. The export debenture or stabilization fee may be passed by Congress, but the President will likely veto the bill.

"UTILITIES: There will be much discussion pointed to the Presidential campaign next year, but new enactments are so unlikely as to be almost out of the picture, with the exception of Muscle Shoals legislation, which seems to have a chance.

"APPROPRIATIONS: Due to the state of the Treasury and to Democratic desire to establish an economy record, the House, which originates the money bills, will cooperate with the Administration in holding down expenditures.

"WORLD COURT: So little present public interest is shown on this subject that it may be postponed. If a vote is taken, the chances are for American entrance.

"BANKING: Chances of some enactment are steadily growing, but have not yet reached the stage where prediction of final action can be made. There will be hearings and much discussion of banking reform. A bill creating a system of mortgage discount banks probably will succeed, and the capital of Federal Land banks likely will be increased.

"UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: There will be much discussion but little chance of real action.

"PROHIBITION: Practically no outlook for a change through any Congressional action.

"RELIEF: There will be much demand for Federal appropriations in various forms, with results as yet uncertain.

"RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION: Repeated failures to legislate on this subject would indicate no action soon."

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Charles Curtis Chooses to Run

A CERTAIN SWARTHY-COMPLEXIONED round-cheeked, white-mustached, seventy-two-year-old half-breed Kaw Indian smiles graciously as he allows the newspaper man to photograph him in the resplendent Vice-Presidential quarters in the Senate office building.

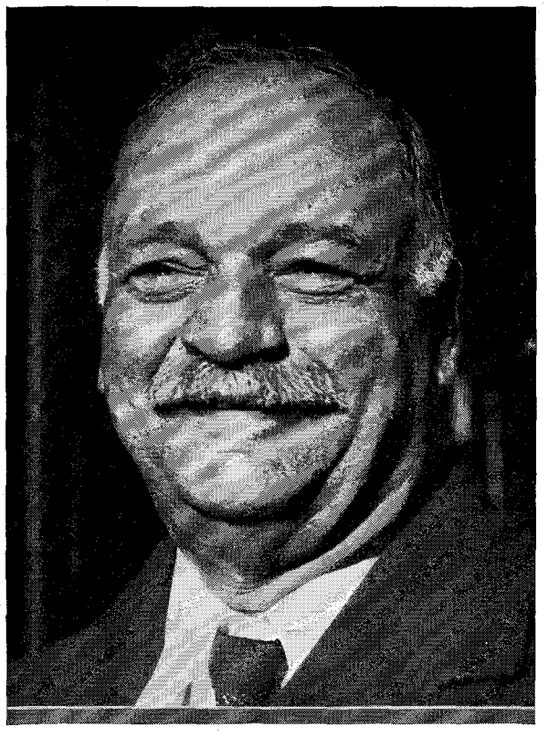
For nearly a year Washington had been wondering whether Charles Curtis would decide to try to go back to the Senate or to keep himself in line for another four years in his present decorative, if not strenuous, job.

And now this ex-jockey had decided which horse to ride, this experienced poker player had decided which card to hold.

With the decision made, he was happy.

"I am an optimist, not a pessimist, you know," he remarked as he refused to elaborate on the crisp statement he had just sent out:

"After careful consideration I have decided not to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Kansas in 1932; and, further, that if the next Republican National Convention nominates me for Vice-President, I shall accept."



Underwood

"I Am an Optimist"

Says Vice-President Curtis, announcing his willingness to accept a renomination.

This second desertion of the Sunflower State by its "favorite son" of the 1928 Republican Convention naturally engages the attention of Kansas editors.

In Topeka, which is Mr. Curtis's home when he is not occupying his suite in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, *The State Journal* declares that his decision "effectively disposes of the already uttered suggestion that Mr. Curtis was fleeing from a sinking Hoover ship." But what a grand political disturbance this decision opens up in the State of Kansas, continues this daily—"the promise of one of the finest rough-and-tumbles, catch-as-catch-can Senatorial primary campaign fights one should wish to see!"

Among other home papers the Hutchinson *Herald* also reaches the conclusion that Mr. Curtis "has decided that the Hoover ship is not sinking, and that he has mounted to the bridge of a ship which he feels certain will sail to port on a tide of Republican votes next November." This seems to be a rather popular point of view among Kansas Republican editors. For here is the Salina *Journal* saying:

"If the claim of the Democrats was sound that Curtis would refuse to run for Vice-President because of Hoover's lack of popular esteem, it follows that the Vice-President's decision is proof that he senses the trend to Hoover and is convinced that the Democrats will make enough mistakes to insure Hoover's reelection. After all, Curtis is too shrewd to trade off a near certainty for an outside chance."

SENATOR CAPPER, one-time colleague of Mr. Curtis, and now the only Republican Senator from Kansas, assumes that the Vice-President's announcement will be inevitably followed by his renomination without opposition. And the Senator's newspaper, the Topeka *Capital*, suggests that "there are some advantages to a party to be assured six months in advance of the convention who the candidates will be." Kansas Republicans, realizing "that the national ticket will need all the aid it can receive," would rather, in the opinion of the Atchison *Globe* (Ind.), see Mr. Curtis "doing his utmost for the national ticket than espousing his personal aspirations for the position of United States Senator." Other Kansas comment assures the Vice-President of the loyalty and support of his fellow Kansans.

These Kansas editors have not only spoken for Kansas Republicans, but they have also given us an idea of the general line taken throughout the country by Republican papers and independent dailies that lean toward the Republican side. One of the latter, the Washington *Post*, noting the Vice-President's reputation for political astuteness, continues thus:

"When he chooses to cast his lot with the Administration, to stand with the President and the Republican leaders in Congress on the party's record during the last three years, it is the strongest possible indication that the Republican leaders are certain of success.

"The prospects for harmony within the Republican party during the 1932 campaign are in striking contrast to the apparent schisms in the Democratic ranks with respect to both candidates and issues."

The Curtis decision may well be regarded as a "break" for Mr. Hoover, observes the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) can now see nothing but negligible opposition to the renomination of the old Hoover-Curtis ticket.

WELL, now that Mr. Curtis "has relieved a national suspense," the Democratic Boston *Post* admits that there is not much doubt about his renomination, but, it insists, "there is much more doubt over his chances for reelection."

Similarly, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) speaks of the Curtis decision "to sink or float with the party ship" as "at least good sportsmanship, whatever may be said of its prophetic quality":

"It puts a stop to talk of Hurley or Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidential office. It may help to bolster the drooping spirits of Hoover adherents somewhat inclined to accept the Hiram Johnson opinion that to renominate the President is to invite smashing defeat eleven months from now."

The one thing Mr. Curtis discovered in Kansas, so the New York *World-Telegram* argues, was that prospects were bad for the election of a Republican Senator next year, so—

"If he would be running against odds in either case, why not stay where he was? That seems to have been the logic of his decision."

IN Washington, so the correspondents report, the Vice-President's choice is generally welcomed in Republican circles. It is assumed, according to the Washington *News*, "that before making his announcement Curtis ascertained that President Hoover would be willing to have him as a running-mate again."

Barring unforeseen developments, the Republican national ticket for 1932 is considered to be as good as nominated, concludes Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

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Putting the Farm Board "On the Spot"

"WHAT is the average income of cotton growers?"

"I'd say about $300 a year."

"And you, as the representative of these poor devils, are drawing down $75,000 a year!"

This exclamation escaped from the lips of Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana as he questioned E. F. Creekmore, president and general manager of the American Cotton Cooperative Association. Mr. Creekmore was a witness before the Senate Agricultural Committee's investigation of Farm Board activities.

Investigation revealed that the Cotton Association owes the Federal Farm Board something like $63,000,000, borrowed to make loans to cotton producers; that it has lost about $40,000,000 in the decline of prices; that growers had lost an additional $10,000,000; that the Association's annual pay-roll approximates $1,000,000 a year. The question arose whether the Farm Board should stand this $40,000,000 loss, and whether the officers of "this bankrupt corporation" should not cut down their own salaries and bonuses.

Correspondents present pricked up their ears, and then wired to their papers details about salaries and bonuses paid to officials of other organizations subsidized by the Farm Board. Every Senator, we read in these accounts, had something to say in criticism of those fat incomes. As summarized in the news columns:

George S. Milnor, general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and head of the stabilization corporation, draws down $50,000 a year. E. C. Huff, formerly a Kansas preacher, now president of the Farmers' National, receives $15,000 annually. J. M. Chilton, vice-president and assistant general manager, $32,500; W. I. Beam, treasurer, $30,000; Henry W. Collins, vice-president in charge of business in the Northwest, $25,000, and R. L. Burrell, controller, $833 a month.

Earlier in the Senate committee's inquiry, James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, made a statement revealing that the Board had in its stabilizing operation on wheat lost approximately $102,000,000, and on cotton about $75,000,000—a total of $177,000,000. Analyzing Chairman Stone's figures, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) further emphasizes:

"Mr. Stone's accounting showed total advances on all farm products in the two years in which the board has been in operation amounting to $662,000,000.

"Of this huge sum $594,000,000 has been invested in the unsuccessful efforts to peg the wheat and cotton markets. Advances on all other farm products put together have amounted to only $68,000,000.

"The Farm Board has devoted nine-tenths of its resources to the bolstering of one-sixth of the farm business of the United States, while placing only one-tenth at the disposal of the remaining five-sixths of our farm business.

Moreover, of this final tenth, more than one-fourth, or $20,000,000, has gone to aid the grape and raisin growers, most of whom are situated in President Hoover's home State of California.

"Less than $50,000,000 went to agriculture in general, including the great live-stock industry, with an annual production of more than $2,000,000,000; the dairy industry, with an annual production of $1,500,000,000, and the great trucking industry, with an annual production of more than $300,000,000. Yet all of these, and many more, have been in difficulty during the past two years."

INCENSED by such revelations made before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, press adversaries of the Farm Board are now crying loudly for the abolition of the Board, or at least a searching investigation by Congress. The Scripps-Howard Washington *News* is convinced that "Congress should go on and get the facts about the cooperatives now operating under Federal Farm Board sponsorship, and chiefly on government money." Further:

"More a capitalistic than a cooperative structure, the organizations included in the two largest Farm Board agencies—the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the American Cotton Cooperative Association—bear exceedingly heavy burdens in overhead costs, operating costs, and such princely salaries as $75,000, $50,000, and $35,000 a year.

"Before the Farm Board wrecks the cooperative movement, and before it is allowed to undertake any other such stunts as unsuccessful price-pegging purchases with Federal funds, the Congress should determine whether this disastrous Farm Board experiment is worth salvaging."

It Certainly Is a Revolving Fund

—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

DAILIES of widely divergent outlooks are now calling upon Congress to put the Federal Farm Board "on the spot." Irony, sarcasm, blunt anger, burn and blaze throughout their editorials. The Providence *Journal* denounces "farm-relief politicians and professional leaders of farm organizations" who have brought about the "abysmal failure" of government farm relief. "An expensive futility"—thus the Hartford *Courant* dismisses the work of the Farm Board:

"Nothing of benefit has been done, and that nothing has been accomplished at a devastating cost to the country. The record of the Farm Board has been one of consistent failure to accomplish any of its objectives."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* envisages the Farm Board as now fighting for its life; the Wichita *Beacon* is convinced that it is near its dying gasp.

However, a solid phalanx of defense is formed by the national farm organizations, stanchly loyal to the Farm Board, announces the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

Other newspapers which spring to the defense of Mr. Stone and his associates include the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer*, the Washington *Post*, the Troy *Record*, the Rochester *Times-Union*.

In the words of *The Pioneer Press:*

"The Farm Board's losses, in stabilization, loans to cooperatives and all the fields of its activity do not even approach the 'few hundred millions' which President Hoover thought justified to restore agriculture.

"Even immediate liquidation, under present unfavorable circumstances, would not bring a loss of more than 162 millions, and a much better showing may be hoped for. So far as its costs is concerned, the Farm Board's record does not justify any claims for its abandonment."

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Raskob's Liquor Questionnaire

JOHN J. RASKOB'S COURAGE is now being proclaimed by one group of Democrats, while at the same time—and for the same act—his political wisdom is sharply challenged by another group.

The Prohibition poll by the Democratic National Chairman of the 90,000 contributors to the party's 1928 war chest "smacks" to the Asheville *Citizen* of "an attempted coercion which would shut off fair debate and impose an arbitrary judgment."

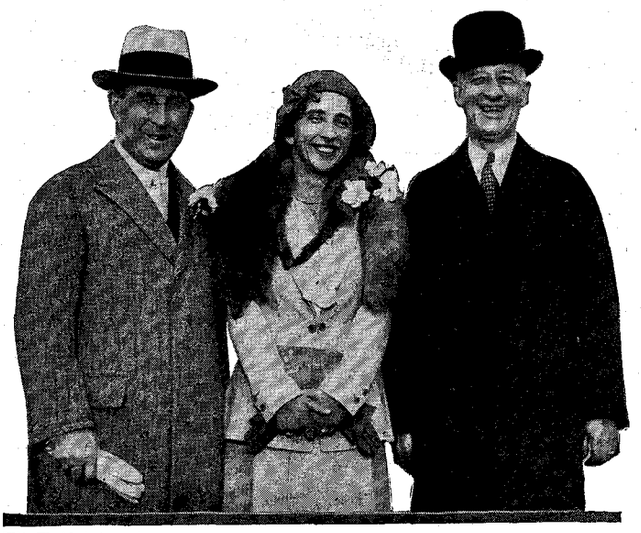
With that statement many other Democratic papers agree, stressing the fact that most of the contributors to the Smith campaign were wet, and some of them tack on unkind remarks of their own about Mr. Raskob for stirring up the Prohibition quarrel again.

But the other side is strong, too.

The Prohibition questionnaire is "good leadership" and "sound tactics," and the chairman is expounding "pure Jeffersonianism" in his desire to let the people settle the question—so runs the applause.

Generally speaking, Mr. Raskob's move is greeted by Southern Democrats as an attempt to make Prohibition the paramount issue in 1932, when, they say, economic issues should be emphasized. And they accuse the chairman of persisting in an intra-party fight which might destroy Democratic chances for success.

In addition, there is much speculation as to the possible "blocking" effect the poll may have on the Presidential boom of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, admittedly the outstanding contender for the Democratic nomination.



Wide World photograph

A Smile Battery in Action

John J. Raskob, shown with his daughter, Elizabeth, and Alfred E. Smith.

But to turn to the questionnaire itself. Mr. Raskob plans to submit the answers to the National Committee when it meets in Washington, on January 9, to select a time and place for the 1932 convention. Seven questions are asked, which are explained by an accompanying statement:

"The first question is, whether the Democratic platform should contain a definite declaration on the subject (Prohibition).

"The second question is, whether that platform should commit all Democratic members of Congress to vote for a resolution in effect resubmitting the Eighteenth Amendment to the people.

"The third asks the view of the individual receiving the questionnaire as to whether or not he favors the requirement that all constitutional amendments be ratified through conventions of the people and not through the State legislatures.

"The fourth question is whether the Democratic members of Congress should be committed to a new constitutional amendment embracing what has come to be known as the home-rule plan.

"The sixth query is as to preference as to the application of the home-rule plan of modification of the Eighteenth Amendment or straight repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"And the final inquiry is whether the person questioned believes that other economic issues will be so overwhelming in the 1932 campaign that the Democratic platform can successfully ignore the Prohibition question by remaining silent, or appointing a mere law-enforcement plank."

Clarifying his position, Chairman Raskob said in a letter to the New York *Times:*

"I strongly feel the party should take neither the wet nor the dry side of this highly controversial (Prohibition) question, but its platform should commit Democratic members of Congress to vote in favor of some resolution which will give the people themselves opportunity to vote on the question as to whether they wish the Eighteenth Amendment retained, repealed, or modified.

"The Constitution provides no machinery for a national referendum on any question. It does, however, provide a way under which the people of the United States can vote on constitutional questions."

"This position," notes George R. Holmes, Washington correspondent of International News Service, "alines Chairman Raskob squarely with the position taken by such influential organizations as the American Legion, the American Bar Association, the American Federation of Labor, and the American Medical Association." And Mr. Holmes adds:

"It will be embarrassing for some of the Southern drys to agree to vote for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment, but it will also be embarrassing for them, posing as pure Jeffersonians, to vote against a proposition which, on the face of it, merely throws the question back to the people themselves for decision."

Turning to the Roosevelt angle, we find Mr. Raskob "resenting" suggestions that the questionnaire move is hostile to Roosevelt's boom. "It is unfair," he said, "to suggest that I am using my position as national chairman to help or hinder any candidate."

As the situation is explained by Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News:*

"This proposed commitment of Congressional candidates goes directly to the issue that exists between the Raskob and Roosevelt factions.

"Governor Roosevelt is as strongly committed in favor of a revision of the Eighteenth Amendment that would return control of liquor to the States as are either Raskob or former Gov. Alfred E. Smith. Roosevelt, however, is reported as sympathizing with the insistence of Democrats from the South and other dry regions of the country that the platform should not be so worded as to prevent individual candidates for Congress from taking the stand on the Prohibition issue best calculated to secure their election.

"This is the chief essential in the minds of most of the dry Democratic Congressmen. They do not object to the Democratic candidate for President being as wet as he pleases, but they are seeking to avoid a Democratic platform plank which would seem to read out of the party any candidate who fails to stand for liberalization of the Prohibition laws.

"Mr. Roosevelt's way of meeting this attitude of a majority of Democrats from the South and West has been to consent that Prohibition shall be made a secondary party issue.

"He proposes that the major Democratic attack, at least so far as the party platform is concerned, shall be waged against the economic policies of the Republican National Administration. While he has indicated that he favors a wet plank in the Democratic national platform, he has been anxious that it should be in a form least offensive to the dry Democrats."

Severe attacks by dry organizations greet the Raskob questionnaire.

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Charging that the Democratic party is "bound hand and foot by a debt of nearly $800,000 owed to Raskob," the National Prohibition Board of Strategy also declares, as quoted in the press, that "the Democratic National Committee continues supinely to allow this wet multimillionaire to make its machinery the springboard of his fanatical opposition to Prohibition."

And Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, adds that "Chairman Raskob proposes a clever scheme to impose his own views on the Democratic party without giving law enforcement a chance."

"Mr. Raskob is suggesting that the people who financed the Democratic campaign in 1928 should be allowed to say what the party shall stand for before the country next year," says the Asheville *Citizen*, already quoted. "Have these subscribers of 1928 a permanent mortgage on the party because they put up money in the endeavor to make Smith President?"

"Mr. Raskob has again demonstrated his unfitness for the position he occupies," declares the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), and the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* (Dem.) calls his latest action "a striking demonstration of national democracy's infinite capacity to blunder."

Sending the questionnaire to those who supported the Smith campaign is tantamount to "stuffing the ballot box before the voting begins," says the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.).

Mr. Raskob is "perhaps the party's most courageous strategist," asserts the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) defends him from the charge of sending his questionnaire to a "packed jury." "There is no deception about the matter," says *The Sun*, and:

"It is a fair test of opinion within a field of perfectly well-known limits. If it seems to start with certain advantages in favor of the wets, they are advantages that are not in any way rigged, but proceed from the nature of the case.

"It would certainly be ridiculous to say that a party seeking to assess public opinion as a means of winning a Presidential fight should ignore or place any handicap upon the expression of judgment by very active men in very populous States."

"EVEN at this late date, the referendum seems the logical solution to the [Prohibition] question," says the Camden *Courier-Post* (Ind.). "Certainly it offers the simplest way out for both political parties, next year."

Quoting Mr. Raskob's statement that he believes the party should take neither side of the Prohibition question, but that the platform should commit Democratic members of Congress to vote for a Prohibition referendum, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) declares that such action, far from being a disruptive force, should make for party harmony:

"If this is also the view of former Governor Smith, the stormy issue of Prohibition at next year's convention is headed for calmer waters—perhaps even for a safe harbor.

"On a platform plank of this tenor, Democrats of every shade of Prohibition opinion, except those so timorous about the issue that they want to ignore its very existence, can stand with comfort and security.

"It would avoid the definite wet commitment so feared by the Democratic leaders of the dry South, make unnecessary the meaningless commitment to law-enforcement so distasteful to the Democratic leaders of the wet East, and enable both sets of leaders to unite on the grand old Jeffersonian formula of consulting the people and letting them decide.

"What happier issue could there be out of the threatening Democratic affliction?"

Acme

A Storm Center

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, new head of the Tariff Commission.

A New General in the Tariff War

INTO THE TARIFF SPOTLIGHT steps Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

President Hoover nominates him to succeed Henry P. Fletcher as chairman of the Tariff Commission.

In appearance, this sixty-six-year-old New Englander, retired editor of the Boston *Herald*, is amply qualified to command in the new tariff war the insurgents and Democrats threaten to declare. Mr. O'Brien, we read, is well over six feet in height; heavy but alert; erect, commanding in presence, almost military in mannerism; yet kindly and philosophical withal.

He is an enthusiastic motorist, passionate for aviation, and a brilliant conversationalist on literature and politics.

This nomination, to be confirmed by the Senate, evokes rapturous applause from stanch Republican dailies of New England—but disconcerting boos and hisses from the gallery of the Democratic and independent press.

To please the latter, so we glean from the more outspoken organs, Mr. O'Brien must prove himself a veritable magician by demonstrating the "flexibility" of the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

"No one should envy Mr. O'Brien his new distinction." Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) warns us of an approaching tariff battle, because "the Tariff Commission and the tariff are sure to be under a fire of increasing intensity until there is a great change in the world economic situation."

The Eagle calls for a moratorium on tariffs, which, in the opinion of this spokesman for the Gannett group of dailies, "is quite as imperative as a further holiday on war debts or armaments." But this paper doubts whether the Tariff Commission or Mr. Hoover would dare propose "a truce in the tariff war."

Opposition to the appointment is voiced by Southern Democratic dailies, which look upon Mr. O'Brien as a protectionist standpatter of the old school, despite the Democratic leanings of his youth and his early political apprenticeship. After graduating from Harvard, in 1891, young O'Brien became personal secretary to Grover Cleveland, from the latter's nomination in 1892 until 1895. Shortly after he became a Republican.

The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) wonders how the appointment of Robert O'Brien can be reconciled with President Hoover's theory of the function of the Tariff Commission:

"The Commission, President Hoover has repeatedly said, was a scientific body which should ascertain the facts, recommend changes, and generally correct the wrongs of the Hawley-Smoot Act and keep our duties up to date.

"When an 'enthusiastic protectionist' from the section which is most devoted to high tariffs is named chairman of the Tariff Commission, it is time to abandon all pretense of the 'scientific' functioning of that body and to recognize it frankly as an instrument of Republican protection."

IN vivid contrast to this criticism arises the jubilant chorus of enthusiasm from Republican papers like the Boston *Herald*, from the editorship of which Mr. O'Brien retired three or four years ago; the Boston *Transcript*, for which, more than thirty years ago, he acted as Washington correspondent; the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and a number of loyal New England dailies.

The Manchester *Union* admits that tariff revision looms as a political issue, particularly in the event of Democratic control of Congress, and that Mr. O'Brien will be called upon to confront a stiff opposition from Western insurgents.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

"CAPONE BROS., Incarcerated."—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

NOWADAYS, England expects every man to do his duty and pay it, too.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN they finish jailing the public enemies, we hope they'll start on the public nuisances.—*Tampa Tribune.*

MUCH of the lost faith in heaven may be due to the assumption that marriages are made there.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

INSTEAD of coming across, it seems that foreign countries just send representatives.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

HANDS across the sea, we notice, are usually extended in our direction with the palm uppermost.—*Portland Oregonian.*

WHEN the great wheat market is falling, trust the short interests to grin and bear it.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WHAT'S the good of a couple of extra dimensions, Professor Einstein, if we still have to park in the same old three?—*Boston Herald.*

IN a great many instances there wouldn't be so much overhead at present, if in the past there had been more under the hat.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT'S a mistake to suppose that international conferences are altogether fruitless. They must be of some value to transportation lines.—*Weston Leader.*

A DEPRESSION is a low spot that collects water. The water sometimes comes from the clouds and sometimes from stocks.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix, Ariz.).*

Uncle Has a Tough Problem

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

THERE is no buying and selling in heaven, says a Southern evangelist, and this seems to give additional proof that that isn't where business has gone to.—*Boston Herald.*

PRACTICALLY everything—food, shelter, clothes, etc.—is being made out of cotton nowadays; practically everything but money.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

CHAIRMAN RASKOB wants to know the views of Democrats on Prohibition. He should consult the election returns of 1928.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

WHAT a fine time the executor must have had in winding up the estate of the London man who left a hundred clocks.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

THE bankers, it is revealed, have been holding $4,000,000,000 of frozen assets. No wonder they have seemed so cold.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"THERE is little disorder now in our crowded prisons," says an official. We understand prisoners who break the rules are threatened with paroles.—*Life.*

SALOONS used to be blamed for most of the crime. Now Prohibition gets the censure. No wonder the manufacturers of headache-tablets are getting rich.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT would indeed be a pity for China to lose this war to Japan after all the losses she has sustained practising on her own soldiers during the last few years.—*Dallas (Ga.) New Era.*

BY common consent, the rise in commodity prices is an indication that better times are coming. The necessities of life will soon be costly enough for all to buy.—*The New Yorker.*

WHAT business requires, observes an Illinois industrialist, is an aggressive offensive against depression. How about letting Santa Claus go after it with a Christmas club?—*Boston Herald.*

THE depression is now over, says Arthur Brisbane. What? again?—*Life.*

"LOOKING Backward on the Depression." Head-line. Show us how to do it.—*Dallas New Era.*

FAITH, hope, and charity, and if we had more of the first two we'd need less of the last.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

WALL STREET was made from a cow path. Now it's where the lambs gambol.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

HIGHER wheat, higher cotton, higher oil! Hire labor, and we'll soon be around the corner.—*Weston Leader.*

To avoid collision in Manchuria, China, Japan, and Russia should keep to the right.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A CIGAR company is advertising a special gift cigar for Christmas as being the best thing out. No doubt.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

SINCE clothing became less confining, avers a London doctor, girls who dance seldom have a stitch in the side. Nor on the back, either.—*Boston Herald.*

HENRY FORD is quoted as saying that prosperity is more harmful than adversity. We are impatiently awaiting further proof.—*Weston Leader.*

FEDERAL tax officials are contemplating levying a sales tax. If they really want to raise some money, they should tax those who are not buying.—*Thomaston Times.*

THE dove of peace may not yet be hovering over the Chino-Japanese situation, but maybe it's a hopeful sign that Koo is handling the Chinese end of the negotiations.—*Boston Herald.*

A DEPRESSION is like a bad cold. When you get tired of doctoring and forget it, it wears off.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

A GOLD-MONEY country is one where you never see anything but paper, silver, nickel, and copper.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE millennium can't be far away when the chief concern of victor nations is to save the one they licked.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

AT one stage in his career, according to a writer, Herbert Hoover wanted to become a Democrat. We fear it is almost too late now.—*Life.*

THOSE fellows who were shouting "No beer, no work," ten years ago, ought to be happy now that they have neither.—*Southern Lumberman.*

WELL, it's nice to know that the investigation of graft in New York City will continue as a result of the recent election. But, for that matter, so will the graft.—*Judge.*

FRANCE may be suspicious of the American dollar, as THE LITERARY DIGEST says, but she isn't so suspicious that she wants to send any of them back home.—*Southern Lumberman.*

IT has been discovered that Los Angeles bootleggers have been hiring men to serve their jail sentences for them. This looks like the end of the unemployment crisis.—*San Diego Union.*

THE difference between Gandhi and Grandi, is that Gandhi wants England to let India alone, and Grandi wants America to give Italy a loan.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger (Los Angeles).*

JAPAN, as we understand, is prepared to meet Geneva more than half-way. The Japanese army is already 400 miles nearer Geneva than when the difference of opinion in Manchuria started two months ago.—*New York Times.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The British Empire's New Era

THE LAST VESTIGE of British control over the Dominions of the British Empire vanishes.

It goes with the enactment, on November 20, of the Statute of Westminster which ratifies the post-war Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930.

Six days later the Statute of Westminster passed the House of Lords when the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Sankey, said the Empire never would flourish through "acts of Parliament which fetter and restrict the powers of our fellow subjects in the Dominions."

The peaceful revolution through which this act becomes an epochal mark in the progress of the vastest Empire the world has ever known, is regarded with admiration by those proud of British constitutional ways of progress.

The preamble of the Statute of Westminster declares:

"Inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne, or the royal style and titles, shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

IT is affirmed also that "no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion."

It is made clear further that the Statute, which comes into force on December 31, was submitted at the request of the Dominion governments.

The expression "Dominion" applies to the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland.

The sharp objection to the Statute of a formidable, unofficial opposition group among the Conservatives was voiced by Mr. Winston Churchill, who argued that it would be open to the Irish Parliament at any time to repudiate legally and with full sanction of law and Parliamentary procedure all provisions of the Irish treaty.

"The Dail," he said, "could repudiate its oath of allegiance and destroy the proportion which the Irish Army bears to the population."

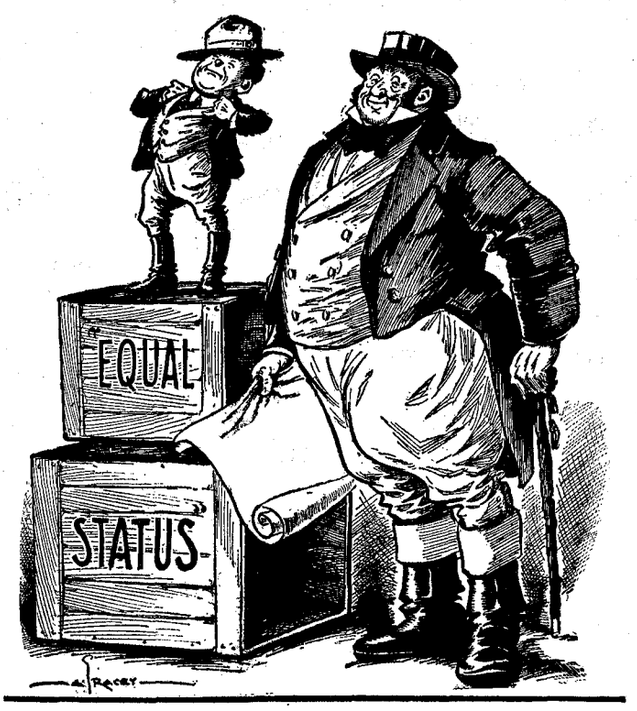
The answer to this objection was dramatically delivered in a letter produced by J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, written by President W. T. Cosgrave of the Irish Free State to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, in which President Cosgrave said in part:

"I need scarcely impress upon you that maintenance of the happy relations which now exist between our two countries is absolutely dependent on the continued acceptance by each of us of the good faith of the other.

"This situation has been constantly present in our minds, and we have reiterated time and again that the treaty is an agreement which can be altered only by mutual consent.

"I mention this proposal because there seems to be a mistaken view in some quarters that the solemnity of this instrument in our eyes would derive any additional strength through a Parliamentary law.

"So far is this from being the truth that any attempt to erect a statute of the British Parliament into a safeguard to the treaty, would have just the opposite effect here, and rather would tend to give rise to doubts in the minds of our people as to the sanctity of that instrument."



Just as Big as Daddy

—A. G. Racey in "The Daily Star" (Montreal).

AMONG editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the London press is this opinion of the Independent Liberal *New Statesman*:

"We must rely upon the good faith and good sense of the Free State, and if it ever determines to be an independent Republic, we shall have to acquiesce—unless Winston Churchill or some other desperate adventurer can incite the English people to a war of reconquest.

"There may be a risk in allowing the Irish Free State power to abrogate the provisions of the treaty which gave it birth, but the risk is a bagatelle in comparison with the certain mischief which may result from discrimination against the Free State.

"Cosgrave's letter to the Prime Minister which was read in the House of Commons gave a plain enough hint on that point.

"The Dominions long have ceased to be held in leading strings, and if they now demand that the last shreds of those strings shall solemnly be consigned to the dustbin, they can not be denied."

The transformation which has taken place in the Empire's constitutional development is not understood, thinks the London *Spectator* (non-party), and it goes on to explain:

"All that the Imperial Conference of 1926 did was to express in words what already was a *fait accompli*, namely, that the British Dominions become sister States equal in status to the mother country, and bound together by a common allegiance to the crown. The Statute of Westminster merely restates this in legal terms, and sets forth that the Parliament of Westminster ceases to be the Imperial Parliament.

"The old British Empire passed away with the war, and its place has been taken by the British Commonwealth.

"Opposition to the Statute of Westminster is not so much due to the restatement of the fact that the British Parliament shall no longer have the power of revision of legislation of the Dominion Parliaments . . . but to fear that it will enable the Irish Free State to abrogate the Anglo-Irish treaty.

"If the Irish Free State one day should make up her mind to withdraw from the British Commonwealth, there is no clause inserted in the Statute of Westminster to stop her. If Canada or South Africa decided to withdraw from the Commonwealth, not a British bayonet would be used to prevent it. It is because the Commonwealth rests upon foundations of freedom that we think it will not go the way of world empires of the past."

There is danger, the London *Daily Express* (Ind. Cons.)

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believes, that discussions of the Statute of Westminster may proceed too much "in the austere regions of constitutional law and too little on the solid earth of practical reality." After all:

"Is there any real fear that the Irish Free State will elect to get out of the British Empire? Let us believe in the Irish and their loyalty to the treaty they signed with us and registered at Geneva.

"What, after all, is the alternative? Where will it lead us?

"We can say to the Irish by an amendment to the statute: 'No, you shall not denounce the treaty.' But that will do little more than express the opinion of the British Parliament as to the legal interpretation of the statute. The Irish will be just as free, in fact, to denounce the treaty."

THE Statute of Westminster was "conceived in pedantry and seems fated to engender pedantry all around," declares the London *Times* in a tone of irritation. It feels that:

"No Englishman can profess to like the attempt to define by legal enactment the powers and responsibilities which in the English view are far better left undefined.

"But in the circumstances, this legal definition became inevitable after the conference of 1926. The agreement was unanimously reached by the governments of the Empire at the last Imperial Conference by making reservations to the recognition of legislative rights of the Dominions, reservations which would in any case be ineffective, and which, moreover, according to the declaration of 1926, it had no power to make without the consent of the Dominions concerned."

AUSTRALIA
CANADA
N.Z.
S.A.
N.F.L.D.
RESOLVED, THAT BY TRADING AMONGST OURSELVES WE CAN BE QUITE INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN NATIONS WHO ARE CLOSING THEIR MARKETS AGAINST US.
A. S. Racey

Great Expectations of Britain's Dominions

—A. G. Racey in "The Daily Star" (Montreal).

THE Statute of Westminster "has no more (and no less) to do with Westminster," notes the Manchester *Guardian* (Lib.), "than it has with Ottawa, Canberra, or Capetown," and to a "logically minded lawyer" must be a "nightmare," and it adds:

"The new theory of Empire by which the Crown is the sole remaining link between the nations of the Commonwealth and the King acts upon the advice of his Ministers in each Dominion is a fantastic one to the jurist. With seven linked but autonomous nations, each accrediting its own Ambassadors to foreign Powers and concluding its own treaties, what, he asks, becomes of the theory of the indivisibility of the Crown? What, for instance, is to be the Crown's procedure if it is recommended by two Dominions to ratify treaties which they have separately negotiated but which are mutually incompatible? The answer is that, like other anomalies in the Constitutions both of the Mother Country and of the Commonwealth, the plan will probably work despite its illogical appearance. The Empire has already, in this matter of a diversified foreign policy, gone so far that the formal recognition which the Statute of Westminster gives to the fact need surprize none. The right to separate treaty making was gained when Canada negotiated her own arrangement with the States over the halibut fisheries, before the war.

"It received signal recognition when the British Dominions appended their separate signatures to the Treaty of Versailles. And the right to abstain from British commitments as well as to join in them has been asserted beyond recall in the fact that the unity that was maintained with difficulty through the issues presented at Chanak and Lausanne broke at Locarno and left the United Kingdom to put its name to that obligation without support from the Empire."

Canada's More Than 10,000,000

THE LARGEST ABSOLUTE GAIN in population during Canada's past ten years was made by Quebec.

British Columbia made the largest percentage gain.

This is revealed by the 1931 census, the preliminary figures of which give Canada a total population of 10,353,778. The actual increase in all the provinces is 1,565,829, and the whole percentage increase is 17.82.

All provinces show increases excepting Prince Edward Island, which records a minus of 575, and Nova Scotia, recording a minus of 11,810.

An immediate result of the census will be a redistribution of the representation in the House of Commons. The Commons will still have 245 members after the redistribution, the same number as at present, but as Canadian Press dispatches point out, Nova Scotia will lose two members, and New Brunswick one.

On the other hand, Alberta will gain one member, and British Columbia two. The representation of the other provinces will remain unchanged, and in the London (Ont.) *Advertiser* we read further:

"Quebec is the key province in fixing representation in the Commons. It always has eighty-five members, and the other provinces get proportionate per capita representation.

"On this basis, Ontario would stand to lose four members, but a clause in the British North America Act provides that a province shall not have its representation reduced if the proportion which its population bears to the aggregate population of the Dominion has not declined by one-twentieth.

"Complete figures will show that Ontario has not declined to that proportion, and therefore will retain its eighty-two members as in the present Parliament.

"Manitoba would lose one member, but for the same provision. Saskatchewan grew at approximately the same rate as Quebec. Another clause covers Prince Edward Island."

QUEBEC'S "march of the cradles" impels the Ottawa *Evening Journal* to cry: "Hats off to old Quebec!" Quebec's better showing than that of any other province in the Dominion, we are reminded, is unaided by immigration, and this is "a tremendous demonstration of the virility of the French-Canadian stock."

When the last census was taken, and the census before that, this Ottawa daily recalls, it looked as tho the balance of political power was swinging west of the Great Lakes. But with the falling off in immigration, this possibility has been checked, and *The Evening Journal* thinks that "the West will have to hustle to hold its own."

The Toronto *Globe* finds that the rate of population growth in Ontario has been well maintained during the past decade. Of the eighty-two electoral districts in the province, it appears that all but twenty-five show an increase. The larger increases have been, of course, in the districts with city population, and this daily continues:

"Northern Ontario shows numerous advances, especially in the ridings with important mining camps. Some of the purely

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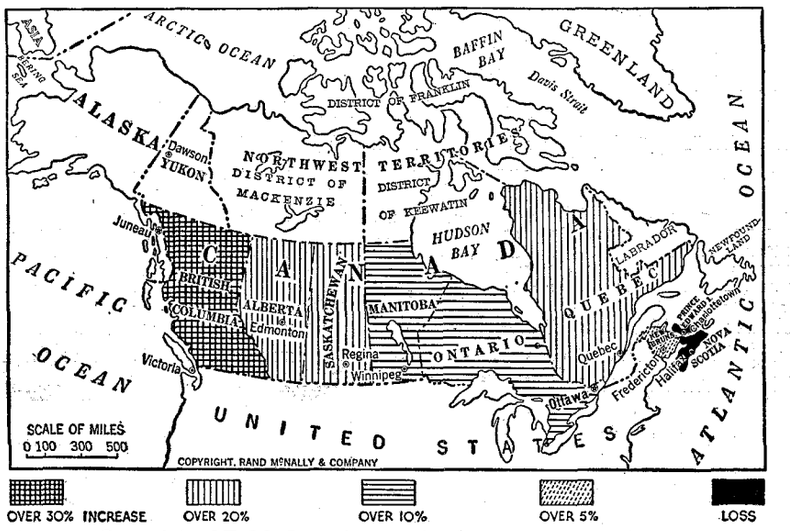
agricultural ridings in older Ontario show a decrease, but the continued increase in production shows that mechanical improvements and better methods have overcome the slight reduction in population on the farms. This is a side of population shifts sometimes overlooked. Certainly the production records of the past few years show that Ontario need have no anxiety over the outlook for food."

The showing made by the two provinces nearest to the Pacific, remarks the Edmonton *Journal*, leaves no doubt that the star of Empire is still taking its way westward. Then we read:

"British Columbia's gain in ten years is 31.38 per cent., the largest in the Dominion, while Alberta with 23.63 per cent. is in second place.

"The impression has prevailed that while Canada has developed economically at a rapid rate since 1921, it has seriously lagged behind the record of previous decades in respect to population. But the census announcement reveals that the increase in our numbers was 17.82 per cent., which is the third highest to date. It has been exceeded only twice—in 1901-11 and in 1911-21. There was a heavy immigration throughout the first of these periods and in the early part of the second, the population increases then shown being respectively 34.17 and 21.95 per cent."



Canada's 17.82 Population Increase in Ten Years

It gratifies the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* to note that altho the greater actual increase in population has been east of the Great Lakes, the higher rate of increase has been in the west, and this daily adds:

"The west gained since 1921, 557,537, or a little more than one-third of the total increase. Manitoba, with 699,841, increased practically 200,000; Alberta is now ahead of Manitoba, but British Columbia is behind Manitoba. Saskatchewan has jumped from 757,000 to 921,000.

"The reason why Manitoba, oldest of prairie provinces, has been surpassed is because the other prairie provinces have much more agricultural land. Manitoba can only pull up by industrial growth and development of the mineral and other resources of its large non-agricultural sections."

The population of each province and of all the provinces together, including actual increase, percentage increase, and the loss in Prince Edward Island and in Nova Scotia are shown in official figures of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce as follows:

CANADIAN CENSUS FOR 1931
(*Preliminary Report*)
By R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician

	Population	*Actual Increase*	*Percentage*
All Canada	10,353,778	1,565,829	17.82
Prince Edward Island	88,040	(loss) 575	—.65
Nova Scotia	512,027	(loss) 11,810	—2.25
New Brunswick	408,255	20,379	5.25
Quebec	2,869,793	508,888	21.56
Ontario	3,426,488	492,826	16.80
Manitoba	699,841	89,723	14.71
Saskatchewan	921,281	163,771	21.62
Alberta	727,497	139,043	23.63
British Columbia	689,210	164,628	31.38
Yukon	4,213		
Northwest Territories	7,133		

Soviet Need of Shipping Clerks

WE HEAR A LOT ABOUT RUSSIA'S NEED of engineers and technical experts.

But another need of Soviet Russia, not mentioned in Moscow press dispatches, seems to be for expert packing- and shipping-clerks.

This, we gather from *Pravda*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow. Its investigator, Comrade D. Zaslavsky, a noted Soviet newspaper man, informs us that there must be something wrong with Soviet packing and shipping, because in many instances French dictionaries or silk stockings are sent to fill an order that asked for shoes.

Kerosene lamps without burners are shipped in large quantities to one village, he relates, while to another large quantities of burners are shipped without lamps. Whether this mixing of the orders is designed to bring about better acquaintance with one another among the villages, by having one group ask the other for lamps and the other ask the first for burners, Mr. Zaslavsky does not say. But he does tell us:

"The cause of it all lies in the carelessness and disorder which reign in our trade organization. Every year our villages receive an increasing amount of merchandise, altho this quantity is far from being sufficient. Our light industries do not produce enough, in the first place, and, then, too much merchandise is lost in various depots, or on the shelves of the stores where there is no demand for them.

"Take a nursing-bottle, for example; it unquestionably is a most useful thing. But what if a village suddenly receives a colossal number of such bottles? They naturally transform themselves into a sort of calamity!"

To the outsider, it might seem that the villages would better transform themselves into orphan asylums. But there are other errors in the Soviet way of filling out orders that astonish Comrade Zaslavsky much more. Certain villages in the mid-Volga regions on one occasion received a consignment of matches large enough to last them for a year and a half. In the Staroussky district, the villagers got sugar enough for nine years' consumption. These grotesque mistakes, according to *Pravda's* contributor, are traceable often to a minor insignificant Soviet official, the storeroom-keeper in big central factories. We read:

"It is in his dingy room, usually located somewhere in the basement of the factory-building, that happen the miracles which, some time later, baffle the unsuspecting inhabitants of some far-off village. The storeroom-keeper receives a brief order which says nothing to one's imagination—to send to such-and-such a village so many pairs of shoes. And it is here that he begins to work miracles. He does not know, and he is not told, what kind of shoes are needed by the government store in the Nizhni-Novgorod region, in Daghestan, or in Central Asia.

"Hence, he lets himself be guided by inspiration, as well as by the stock which he has at his disposal—and he works miracles. To one address he sends a consignment of shoes for giants only. To another a consignment of shoes for babies only.

"He dispatches thin silk stockings to the peasant women working in the rough fields of Kazakstan, and he submerges Nikopol with nursing-bottles."

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De Cou photograph. From Ewing Galloway, New York

Cash and Carry in Helsingfors

The great market-place of Finland's capital. It is a large open square where a big percentage of the city's trade in foodstuffs is carried on directly between producers and consumers.

Finland Dares a Prohibition Referendum

ONLY AFTER A BITTER STRUGGLE, for and against a Prohibition referendum, the Finnish Government decided to put the question up to the people.

Finland has had total Prohibition for twelve years, and its experience, according to a Helsingfors United Press correspondent, "has run almost parallel to the history of Prohibition in the United States."

Following months of agitation by newspapers and national wet organizations, we are told, the Cabinet of Premier Juho Sunila agreed to introduce a bill in Parliament calling for a Prohibition Referendum on December 29 and 30. The referendum will provide for a vote on one of three choices, as follows:

"Continuance of the present legislation prohibiting all liquor with an alcoholic content greater than 2 per cent. This law has been in effect since June 1, 1919.

"Legalization of beer with 3.2 per cent. alcoholic content and wines with 12 per cent. alcoholic content.

"Total repeal of the Prohibition law."

Prohibition advocates in Finland, it appears, have contended that the law should be enforced by proper government measures, and that the outlawry of liquor has benefited the nation.

The Labor party has supported the dry law firmly, and probably, it is said, will fight all efforts to effect a change. The Labor party, by the way, controls a majority of seats in the Parliament, altho it is not represented in the coalition Cabinet.

But various other political factions which supported the law of 1919 have shifted their stand in recent years, and will favor the referendum, according to this Helsingfors informant, who continues:

"The wets repeatedly have cited statistics to support charges that the rate of intoxication is increasing far out of proportion to the nation's 3,550,000 population. In one period of nine months last year the published figures showed more than 77,000 persons were detained by police as intoxicated.

"For the same period the detention for intoxication in the neighboring country of Sweden totaled only 23,000, altho Sweden has more than twice as large a population.

"They also have contended that the cost of enforcement, such as maintaining a fleet of more than 125 Coast Guard vessels, armed and manned by Coast Guards, along Finland's 1,000 miles of coastline, has been a burden to the taxpayers.

"Even more significant, in view of recent budget difficulties, has been the loss of some 1,000,000,000 marks (about $20,000,000) in revenue from the alcohol monopoly."

A poll by cable of the Finnish press, taken for THE LITERARY DIGEST, reveals diverse verdicts on the advisability of a Prohibition Referendum. An agrarian newspaper, *Suomen Maa*, says:

"Parliament is capable of deciding the Prohibition question, but as enforcement is dependent entirely upon the support of the people of the nation, a popular referendum is justified."

IN sharp contradiction of this view was the solemn warning of the Laborite *Sociali Demokraatti* (Helsingfors) that:

"The Cabinet should not hasten its decision, because careful investigations of the entire situation are necessary."

The Swedish party's organ, *Underrattelser* (Abo), avers:

"Only the Cabinet and Parliament are capable of examining all aspects of the Prohibition situation. It is impossible to expect that the electors should have a clear conception of the problem."

Then we have the forthright declaration of the powerful Conservative Helsingfors *Uusi Suomi:*

"Neither a referendum nor a new Parliament is needed to solve the problem of Prohibition, as the present Parliament enjoys the country's confidence, and the country is entitled to expect its legislators to possess the capacity and the moral stamina required to meet critical situations."

Another Conservative newspaper, *Ajan Sana*, remarks:

"The Cabinet continues to waver, afraid to take the responsibility of Prohibition revision. Some parties prefer a referendum, thereby hiding behind the broad back of the populace."

In favor of a Prohibition referendum, we find among other newspapers an agrarian organ, the Vasa *Ilkka*, which says:

"The national situation has deteriorated into a perpetual struggle around Prohibition, and it is therefore necessary to appeal to the nation to ascertain whether the popular will for temperance has weakened."

OTHER cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Finnish press show the progressive Turun *Sanomat* (Abo) in this mood:

"The Cabinet must face the facts. Will the nation allow rum-runners to make fortunes while the nation is threatened with economic collapse?"

Equally positive is the progressive Etela *Saimaa*, which declares: "The nation must conquer its conceited idea that Prohibition is a step toward temperance."

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An All-American "Boccaccio"

TIGHTS ARE A RARITY on the music stage to-day. Bare knees, not always very ornamental, seem to be preferred.

Of course, the prima donna of grand opera would never go so exposed, and when "Boccaccio," the old von Suppé operetta, was revived last season with Madame Jeritza, wearing tights, as the leading man, the event was featured.

Charles Wagner, the impresario, thinks he has a better way, and has put a man inside the tights to sing the leading rôle.

His preliminary season at the New Yorker Theater gained much praise from the fact that his young people engaged carried out the illusion of the youthful escapades the score implied.

A short suspension of the work of his new American Opera Comique Company has been decreed to prepare additional features.

He will present, with the same company, the "Lily of Killarney," by Sir Jules Benedict, and "La Vie Parisienne," by Offenbach, the piece that, lately revived in London, started the vogue for Empress Eugénie hats.

MR. WAGNER has asked no help from European artists, but brings forth a galaxy of young Americans with fresh voices, some of whom, boasting of no stage experience to speak of, yet fill the bill with honors.

His hero in "Boccaccio" is a young man, Allan Jones, who makes the audience wonder why the rollicking reprobate was never before put forth in his proper guise.

"Back in the gay 'nineties there was a kick in seeing a lady in tights," writes W. J. Henderson, music critic of the New York *Sun*. "But now, tights look silly. They are simply not worn in the best theatrical circles.

"Why have a woman impersonating the author of the 'Decameron,' and singing in a soprano voice?"

The principal feminine interest, with no implied disparagement of the leading lady, is transferred to the conductor's stand, which, in this case, is occupied by Ethel Leginska, the well-known pianist and composer.

Mr. Henderson takes up the case of the leading character:

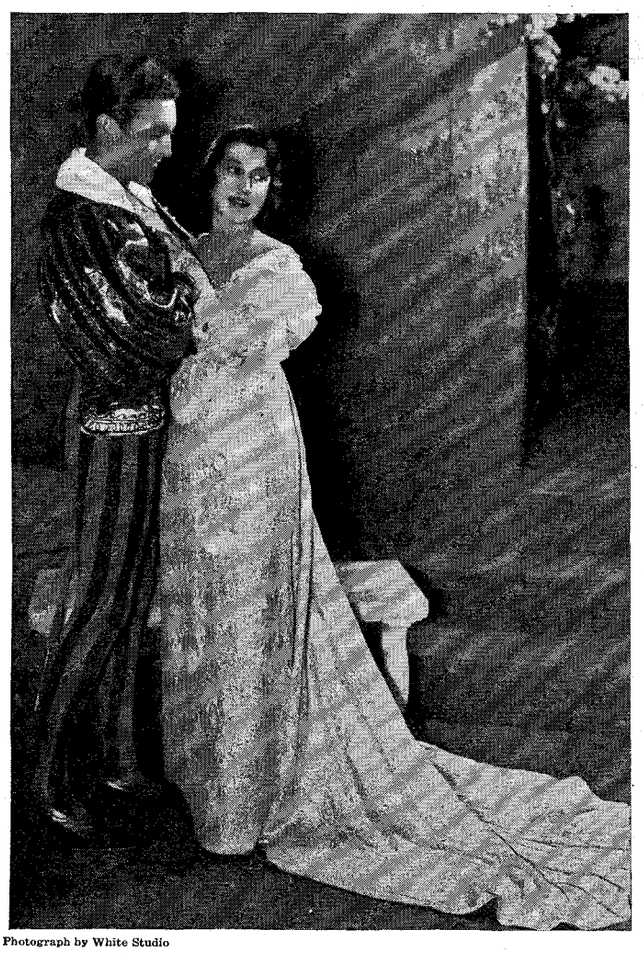
"Mr. Wagner gave us a tenor *Boccaccio*, and that was going far enough, because we have always suspected that he was a lusty barytone, the sort that would have sung the *Toreador* if 'Carmen' had been written in the fourteenth century.

"However, for last night's production Mr. Wagner had secured a tenor who behaved as if he might have traveled in the goodly company of Guido Cavalcanti or other gentlemen who tinted Florence vermilion in the famous days of the thirteen hundreds.

"Allan Jones had the right dash and spirit for the rôle, and he sang his music with good voice and much taste. He was a decided improvement on the women.

"There was a capable *Pietro*, Edward Lay by name, and *Leonetto* was well done by Floyd Townsley. Carlotta King was a gentle and modest *Fiametta*, vocal in a small but charming way, and generally liked by the audience.

"But those who are acquainted with Suppé's opera know that it has a cast as long as a city directory, and for that reason it is impossible to go through it alphabetically, marking a grade beside each name. It should be enough to say that the singers were nearly all well chosen and that they found plenty of favor."



Photograph by White Studio

"Boccaccio" and His "Fiametta"

The title role sung by a man for the first time. Allan Jones and Carlotta King.

MR. WAGNER'S bid for special favor is in the fact that his is an entire American company, and in this he seems to have made no mistake. Mr. Henderson resumes:

"The chorus was fairly good. Really excellent singing choruses are not easily obtained to-day. The costuming and stage management were commendable. The people on the small and shallow stage were well distributed, and the action had probably as much life as space would permit.

"The performance was conducted—and this is where the fine impresario hand of Mr. Wagner is seen again—not by a man.

"Having taken a woman off the stage and substituted a male, the manager took a man from the usual place at the conductor's desk and put in a woman, no less a personage than Ethel Leginska, once an eminent piano virtuoso, next a composer, and then the bobbed-haired bandit of the baton.

"And she conducted very well indeed. She is not unknown here as a conductor, and did not have to prove, last evening, that she could dispose of her task. She won much applause."

The *Times* reviewer, H. H., takes a dip into the historical past of this musical favorite—favorite of many stars:

"In the latter decade of the nineteenth century, a little man might have been seen plunging in and out of the Leopoldstadt Theater in Vienna with manuscripts under his arm, five pairs of stockings on his legs, and melodies emanating almost visibly from his head.

"This was Franz von Suppé, born in 1819 of Belgian parents. At forty-six he was conductor at the Leopoldstadt, and he managed to find time outside this job to inundate Europe with thirty-one operettas, a grand opera, a mass, a requiem, and lesser things before his death, in 1895.

"Most of them sleep in music libraries; the 'Poet and Peasant Overture,' 'Fatinitza,' and 'Boccaccio' bid fair to live for some time to come.

"It is unlikely that even the success attending the première of 'Boccaccio' at the Karlstheater in Vienna, in 1879, caused

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its composer to foresee more than half a century of almost continuous production.

"The opera, in German, reached New York in 1880. By 1888 Col. John A. McCaull had prepared an English version, which ran five weeks to packed houses at Wallack's Theater with a cast including Marion Manola and De Wolf Hopper.

"Fritzi Scheff played the name part in 1905, the Society of American Singers produced the work in 1919, and, finally, it achieved the majesty of a Metropolitan Opera presentation, in German, last season, where it had a great success with Maria Jeritza in the leading rôle"

The Cover

OUR picture on the cover decorates the car *Yankee Clipper* of the New Haven Railroad.

The ship *Red Jacket* held the record for the fastest clipper

Photograph by White Studio

Wields the Operatic Baton

An innovation with the American Opera Comique Company was Ethel Leginska as conductor.

crossing the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool, covering on her maiden trip the distance from Sandy Hook to Rock Light in thirteen days, one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Consider this who chafe at a five-day crossing.

Then consider the artist:

"Frank Vining Smith was born in 1879, and his boyhood was spent at Monument Beach on Buzzard's Bay, rich in sea lore, peopled with retired skippers, and as a small boy he learned to sail small boats and to observe larger ones. As he grew older he spent much of his time on yachts cruising up and down the Maine coast.

"His education along artistic lines was comparatively limited, attending the Boston Museum of Fine Arts School. He then was engaged in newspaper and advertising work for fifteen years, and did painting in his spare time. Working nights as a newspaper artist, cartoonist, and illustrator, he spent his days painting ships, finally giving up his newspaper work and devoting his entire time to painting.

"For study Mr. Smith goes to the sea itself, and can often be found taking a trick at the wheel in a Gloucester fisherman, or aboard his own yawl, the *Dragon*."

Shaw Outlives His Obituary

BERNARD SHAW has had the interesting experience of correcting the proof-sheets of his obituary.

Frank Harris declares that "The Apple Cart," Shaw's last play, "was written by a dead man."

Shaw took the precaution "to assure his immortality by prevailing on Rodin to cast his features in bronze," Harris tells us, and quotes the paradoxical Irishman as writing this line for future biographical dictionaries: "Shaw, Bernard: subject of a bust by Rodin: otherwise unknown."

Frank Harris didn't think this funny, but wished it were, "for Shaw has tried hard and deserves a better fate."

When Harris died, a few months ago, he left his manuscript to be gone over by Shaw, and the latter performed the task without making any changes except where there was obvious misstatement of fact. So the subject of the biography declares in the postscript contributed by himself.

In this book, "Bernard Shaw," just issued by Simon and Schuster, Shaw read many things that might have tempted any less honest and fearless man to suppress.

Perhaps the summing-up in Harris's last chapter gave Shaw no particular satisfaction. Here it is in part:

"On reexamining Shaw's forty-odd volumes—on every subject in the world and beyond it—I find only one consistently persistent idea throughout all of his works and life, and that is improvement.

"However contradictory his writings, views, and opinions, he always wanted things to be better than they were. Never mind that he was a scoffer and religious at the same time; an atheist and pew renter, a socialistic supporter of war, a peace-loving Fabian favoring a strong army, a libertarian eulogizing Mussolini, a zealous champion of State control fighting the government censor, a believer in freedom advocating compulsory equalization of incomes, a zealot of the 'true joy of life' scoffing at love and sex, and a man of many other parts like a crazy-quilt.

"These things happen to all of us, and a day's indigestion can destroy the consistency of a whole year's effort.

"For that reason I have no quarrel with him because of his inconsistencies and contradictions. But discussing his chances of survival, I conclude that here is too much confusion, too much sound and fury signifying nothing, to mean much to posterity. Our children's critics will have no patience going through all that maze which is his mind.

"I wish with all my heart I could say as Shelley said of Keats:

> Till the future dare forget the past
> His name and fate shall be
> An echo and a light unto eternity.

"But I can not find it in me to praise him beyond all men.

"He will not live.

"His rhetoric is racy, intuitively good, but it lacks inspiration; and, tho often fine, never reaches genius. A play here and there may be ranked with those of Sheridan, Congreve, and Wilde, but certainly not above them.

"Tho he remains a writer of importance, his plays on rereading are dull. Only a few seem to me likely to live. The others will be as out of date before Shaw is dead twenty years as Ibsen is out of date to-day.

"And, what's worse, Shaw has no imitators. His own aping of Ibsen kept Ibsen alive for another generation, but nobody seems to be doing as much for him."

HARRIS concedes that "here is the wittiest author of our times; he may even be the wittiest in English literature. But his plays, almost all of them, lack vitality." There is another thing, but that is thrown in for compensation:

"But as a personality, Shaw will live longer.

"He certainly is likely to survive as have Dr. Johnson and Samuel Pepys, two men in English literature whose personalities also were bigger than their works.

"He has missed greatness in many ways. I only wish he had gone to jail at least once for some big idea. It would have been something to bring before the court of heaven when asking for his immortal soul. But he has never gone to jail, not even for

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contempt of court as I have, nor for poaching as Shakespeare did, nor for folly as Wilde did, nor for roguery as Villon did, nor for another man as Cervantes did."

GREAT men are apt to think, feel, and act differently from others, but Shaw "has succeeded during his almost forty years in containing himself within the limits of good behavior and manners." More:

"He has been in the public eye for forty years, and yet it would be false to say that he has been an important figure.

"When I try to point out what he has accomplished in political or social life, I find nothing to put my finger on. His Socialism and similar lifelong propagandas have left no effect whatever. The English censorship, which he has fought throughout his public career, is stronger now than when he began. As an advocate of various causes and reforms he has been an absolute failure.

"What, then, did he accomplish or give to the world that will secure him immortality?

"Nothing that I can see.

"How could he? All he had was a clear eye for seeing what the trouble was. He didn't kill nor was he killed by it. All he did was to spit putty balls from his ivory tower, and laugh.

"In philosophy he has given us no new or vital truth; no new word in religion, no glimpse even of any great human vision. He is neither philosopher nor scientist; neither passionate prophet nor self-sacrificing martyr. How then hope to hold the human stage, 'for generations to come'?

"He thinks otherwise. 'I shall be a panjandrum of literature for the next three hundred years,' he once said to William Archer. But his own estimate, I think, is too obviously subjective and exaggerated.

"He is a world dramatist, he says, simply because they play him, with or without his leave, everywhere from London to Japan, both ways round, and at all the intermediate stations. His currency is as universal as that of 'Charlie's Aunt,' or Charlie Chaplin. He crosses all frontiers. So does Mr. Chaplin. 'But when we are inclined to feel conceited about it,' he confesses, 'we are pulled up by the fact that a good many popular entertainers, whose claims to be at the bottom of their profession are as strong as ours to be at the top of it, get around the world as easily as we.'

"I sense the tone of disillusion and sadness in these words. I sense sadness in myself on reading them, for I know Shaw is right. Make people laugh and they will rank you as successful and pay you well. All the world loves a jester and stones the true prophet. The future forgets the jester and immortalizes the prophet.

"We live in a democratic age, and Shaw has justly said, 'Democracy always prefers second-bests.' True and tragic, and Shaw is the preferred.

"So mere popularity means nothing. It can turn sour like cream overnight. This fermentation in Shaw's case is taking place now. He is not nearly as popular to-day as he was five years ago. Before another generation grows up he will be as dead as Artemus Ward is to-day, and in a hundred years not even calendars of his epigrams will remain.

"A philosopher may live for posterity by his arguments, but a dramatist can not. Shaw's wisdom is too light. Those paradoxes and epigrams of his, paraphrased from the sayings of La Rochefoucauld, Schopenhauer, Strindberg, Ibsen, Nietzsche, and Samuel Butler, are rapier thrusts at the sun. They mean nothing when it's all over."

Harris thus retorts on the man who once called him a "ruffian":

"For a quarter of a century I have been waiting for just one book from Shaw with the heart and guts and brains of the whole meaning of life in it; one world-shaking play, the story told once for all and told astonishingly, thrilling us from scene to scene, holding our breathless interest from act to act, burning into us unforgetable scenes and visions of men at handgrips with fate, leaving us finally shaken, exhausted, drained of emotion, dazzled by new vistas, throbbing with wild hopes.

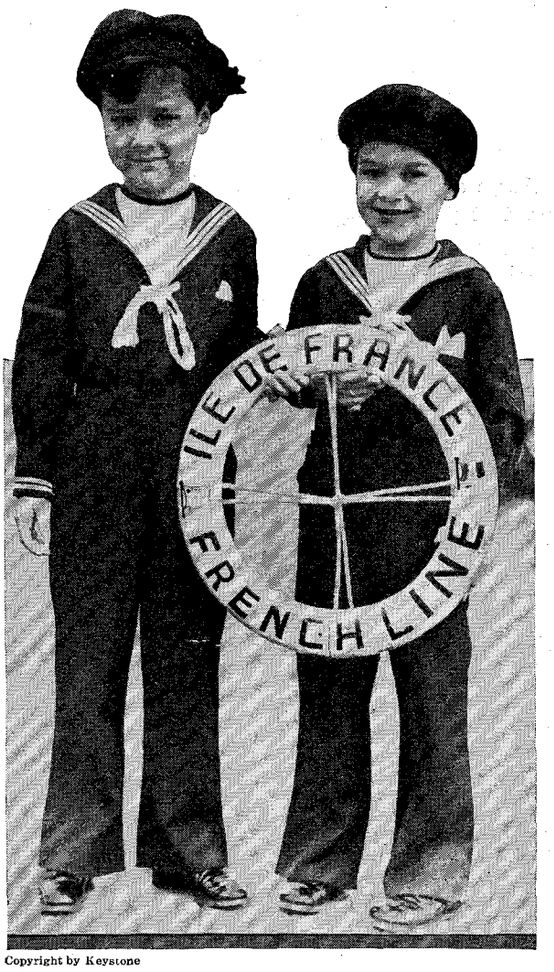
"But in vain I look for it.

"Shaw, the dramatist, was getting weaker all the time, dying. When asked how he would like to do this, he once said:

"'I should prefer to die in a reasonably dry ditch under the stars.'

"I am afraid there is no hope for him to arrive at even that. All through his life defeated, he is doomed to be defeated even in his choice of death. He is too successful to die in a ditch, it will have to be in a comfortable bed with the window-shades down and—no stars.

"The world has softened much toward him. Politicians have even been offering him a knighthood, for all the world as if he were nothing but an actor or soap-maker or speed-demon. They have done this out of compassion for a white-bearded sage with a funny twist to things, not in any sense a man to be feared any more. So he comes to the end, a Puritan rebel who insulted his times and was well paid for it."



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On the Way to Paris

The two Chaplin boys who prefer Punch and Judy to papa's films.

Charlie Chaplin's Home Critics

CHARLES CHAPLIN finds his "severest critics" at home.

Of course, this is no more than any artist expects, but Charlie's critics are at the mature age of six and five—Charles Spencer Chaplin and Sidney Earle Chaplin.

They consider that their father, the film comedian, is not nearly so funny, in his screen antics, as a good Punch and Judy show.

The boys were in Paris on their first jaunt into the world when a correspondent of *The News Chronicle* (London) drew this judgment from them.

They were kind to father's domestic reputation:

"The boys arrived in Paris to begin a tour of Europe in the company of their grandmother.

"Sidney, a talkative lad, said: 'Daddy really isn't so very funny. I like Punch and Judy shows better because you get more action.

"'I shall not act for the films. I am going to be a lion-hunter.'

"'Of course, people get a wrong impression of dad. It's not good style to throw pies, but he only does it in the films. He never throws pies at home.'

"'How did you like your father in "City Lights"?' he was asked.

"'He wasn't so very funny, but it was better than his other films. He didn't throw pies, you see.'

"Charlie, junior, had little to say. He remarked that he did not think much of lion-hunting.

"'There is not enough money in it,' he confided.

"He wants to become President of the United States."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

What Price Football Glory?

ONE MINUTE TO PLAY—the ball is on the three-yard line, and it's fourth down.

The score is blank. The vast bowl is tense in that fateful moment. All eyes are glued to the mass at the far end of the field. Suddenly the mass heaves. A nerve-breaking moment, and a figure cuts back, and then plunges through—and across, another figure dangling at his heels.

A roar that rises to a crescendo breaks from X College's side of the grand stand. From the Y College side comes an incoherent moan. A place-kick makes it 7 to 0 for X College, and the winning team's campus followers stream from the grand stand, inundating the field in a tidal wave of yelling humanity.

How much money, if any, did that last successful plunge represent?

The question is prompted by the charge of Prof. Christian Gauss, dean of Princeton University, that practically every college in the country has subsidized athletes. He does not exempt even those institutions which escaped the censure of the Carnegie Foundation bulletin on football last year.

When Reed Harris, editor of *The Columbia Spectator*, specifically charged that "probably 80 per cent. of the men who play college football in the bigger institutions are semiprofessional athletes hired by assistant coaches who make annual pilgrimages to prep schools," Ralph Hewitt, captain of the Columbia University football team, is reported to have threatened to beat him up.

Editor Harris laughed throughout his 215 pounds, and retorted: "I know what I am talking about. I played football six years."

No one has threatened to beat up Dean Gauss. But his accusation, appearing in an article in *Scribner's Magazine* under the title, "Our Professional Football Amateurs," receives very serious attention, and is likely, we are told, to be the subject of much argument and discussion in the off season, when coaches are busy looking for new material to replace the outgoing players, and to plan the strategy for next fall.

Altho many colleges have codes in which the subsidizing of athletes is forbidden, in virtually all colleges, even the best, this rule is violated in secret by private alumni enterprise, writes Dean Gauss. He details incidents of alumni subsidizing of athletes without the knowledge of the colleges, and in some cases without the knowledge of the player himself.

He tells of an alumnus who increased the salary of one of his employees whose son was a good full-back; of another half-back who was manager of a student store, and who received his revenues from kind alumni friends who would proffer a $10 bill for a five-cent cigar, and tell him to keep the change; of a third star who was receiving a monthly retainer from a man concerned with holding the player's services so that he might manage a farm four years hence. The player had never managed a farm, and was not even studying agriculture.

"If cases of this sort are frequently hidden from even the most conscientious faculty committees, the undergraduates themselves often sense that something is wrong," writes Dean Gauss. He recites striking evidence to support his charge. "In an investigation of conditions on forty campuses, conducted by acting Dean Smith of the University of Illinois, it was found that on virtually every campus undergraduates believed that the athlete received graft."

Laying the blame on "athletically-fanatical alumni," Dean Gauss asserts his belief that no college, "not even those listed by the exhaustive Carnegie Report as Simon pure, can possibly guarantee that all the players on their squads are really unsubsidized athletes. Regrettable as our situation may be," concludes the Dean, "it is only the natural outcome of our national psychology in regard to athletics, and even professors must endure it with what patience they can command, until such time as public and alumni opinion has been thoroughly reconstructed."

"The Dean merely echoes what is known by most alumni to be true," observes the Newark *Evening News*, and it is generally conceded that something must be done to rescue the game from the semiprofessionalism into which it seems to have fallen. But, says the New York *Times*, "until Americans grow ashamed of doing such things, secret subsidies will continue." An encouraging effort is being made, however, for, we read:

"At Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, which began the football tradition in this country, the faculties are nearly agreed that intra-mural games will help to check the growing commercial tendency of college athletics, particularly football.

"Yale has taken athletic control from the alumni and put it in faculty hands.

"The next steps will be more difficult: to give back the game to the players on the field; to arouse 'house' spirit on the campus; to confine outside contests to one or two of the college's ancient rivals, eliminating the long journeys and pointless contests between a university in Vermont, let us say, and one in Arkansas.

"When those things are done perhaps even the most enthusiastic alumnus may be persuaded that sportsmanship prescribes that a college or house-team should be made of the materials which lie to hand, with no purchased tools or smuggled accessories. Until then we may as well agree with Dean Gauss that many of us are about as sportsmanlike in college contests as if we shot a sitting bird."

But there is no doubt that there has been a substantial improvement in recent years, says the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, which notes that—

"A number of leading colleges and universities are sincerely attempting to eliminate professionalism, and it is significant that this action in several instances has taken the form of weakening or removing alumni influence.

"The faculties are being given greater representation on the boards of athletic control, and increased authority to enforce the desired standards. Of the utmost importance, moreover, is the growing support of this effort among the undergraduates.

"It is not at all unlikely that student opinion will play a large part in bringing football to a better balance with the rest of undergraduate activities."

To return to the new athletic policy adopted by Yale, we read that here control of undergraduate sports has been taken out of the hands of the alumni and placed in a small group responsible only to the administration. This group includes the president, the three undergraduate deans, the director of health, and a number of others intimately connected with the affairs of the institution.

"Thus," comments the neighboring Hartford *Courant*, "Yale's athletics are put on a saner basis." Fortunately, we are told, "the alumni body was quick to appreciate the merits of the new scheme, and to applaud an act that cut them out of participation in Yale's athletic program."

But if the alumni are to be dismissed from the scene of their endeavor, however badly some of it may have been misdirected, it should not be without a good word for the effective encouragement and support they have given to scholastic sports.

"It should be honestly admitted," says the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "that the splendid program of athletic activities provided for the students of to-day is largely an alumni contribution to higher education." Indeed:

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"Nowadays there is no doubt of its value.

"It is being taken now, indeed, under pedagogical guardianship and approval.

"Pennsylvania appointed a full athletic faculty last year; Yale has just followed suit. Sport is to find its proper place in the educational system.

"But this might never have happened if sport had not usurped so large a place in public and scholastic attention, so that the athletic tail was wagging the academic dog.

"Abuses should be corrected, commercialism should be declared disreputable, subsidizing should be stamped out. The amateur standing of university athletics should be restored and defended.

"But when all these are done to the faculty's full satisfaction, it should be remembered and recognized that the enthusiasm which made so many mistakes, has also created a new department in American education, financed its development, and made it popular. Alumni interest in winning teams and the glory that surround them laid the real foundation for the athletic faculty, the full program of physical education and the 'games-for-all' policy which are conspiring to-day to make scholastic sport respectable."

LEST there be any misunderstanding of the purpose of Dean Gauss's article, President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, says in an interview with the New York *Times* that the Dean's purpose was to absolve college authorities of the subsidizing of football players. "These things are happening outside the knowledge of the professors and officials in the various colleges," he says. "We, in Princeton, are most careful in enforcing our eligibility rule. We make our men give us a sworn statement of where their funds are coming from, and we believe that our men are truthful and frank about it."

Wide World photograph

Teachers of Tolerance

Rabbi Isaac Landman (left) presenting "The American Hebrew's" award to Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, for his work in promoting understanding between Jew and Christian.

Religion's Common Foe

INSTEAD of trying to unite, which is both impossible and undesirable, the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish religions "should stand together against the common foe of atheism, indifference, materialism, and selfishness."

So appeals Prof. William Lyon Phelps in an address before the Free Synagog at Carnegie Hall, New York.

As it is, he points out, the three faiths "worship the same God. The religion of all three comes from the same book. All three believe in a purely spiritual worship, and that this worship is indissolubly united with conduct." Professor Phelps's point is that "great as are the differences that separate Jews and Catholics and Protestants, the things that unite them are still greater." And just now, he believes, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*, there is greater need for the exercise of fellowship:

"Nothing seems to me at once so silly and so tragic as for Catholics and Protestants to be fighting, or for Jews and Christians to be fighting. They are fighting in the presence of a common foe, who is able, unscrupulous, and resolute as only such foes can be.

"The army of the foe is made up of atheists, unbelievers, indifferentists, debauchees, behaviorists, sensualists, money-grubbers and money-grabbers, self-lovers, and all selfish, depraved, degenerate, cruel, cold-hearted children of this world."

Christian Love for Jewish Neighbors

RABBI ISAAC LANDMAN prest a bit of bronze into the hands of Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco.

It was to record that the kindly-faced, gray-haired Roman Catholic prelate had loved his Jewish neighbor as himself.

It was to testify that he had preached and practised the great Christian precept on which hang all the law and the prophets.

In the history of the Commission for the Promotion of Better Understanding between Christian and Jew, founded by Dr. Landman, it was a great occasion when Jew, Roman Catholic, and Protestant broke bread together in New York, and the editor of *The American Hebrew* awarded that magazine's medal to the Archbishop. It was marked, too, by a message from President Hoover, of the Quaker household, who wrote that "this distinguished prelate has done much to promote that comity, resulting from better understanding, which forwards the objective this award has in view."

This is the second award. The first medal was presented to Newton D. Baker last year, so the occasion does not mark the end of the movement, but another mile on a stony path.

The medal, wrought in bronze, "portrays two figures, personifying Jew and Christian, together ascending the steep and difficult mountain of misunderstanding, toward the heights of understanding that bring concord and mutuality." The heights are still afar off, but the foot-hills are safely passed.

It is worthy of note that Protestants took part in deciding the award. The committee of judges included, among others, Jane Addams, Mayor Walker of New York, Father M. J. Ahern, Prof. John Dewey, Bernard M. Baruch, George Gordon Battle, Paul Block, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Judge Victor Dowling, Father Francis P. Duffy, Prof. John Erskine, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Clark Howell, Otto H. Kahn, Bishop William T. Manning, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Henry Morgenthau, Henry Fairfield Osborn, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, men and women prominent in the Church, law, science, educational, business, and publishing fields.

THE Archbishop, who has served California as Commissioner of Immigration since 1913, and thus has come into contact with every race and creed, stood humbly to receive the award. He made no mention of his own services to promote fellowship between Jew and Christian, but, as a Christian, paid tribute to the Jew.

"Ever since we began, away out West," he said, as the press quotes him, "the children of Israel have dominated our civilization as perhaps no other group has dominated it. In every work that helped our spiritual nature, in every work that touched the culture that was becoming to our citizens, of all those in that

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generous impulse that makes the human heart go out to those who are needy and to those who are fallen out of the ways of life, the children of Israel have been in the forefront of the great city that we call our own."

The chairman of this feast of fellowship was Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, whose devotion to the cause of the Christian minorities in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia Minor after the World War and during the Greco-Turkish conflict brought him the higher distinction of an "ambassador of good-will."

Other speakers in this representative audience were Bishop Charles L. Mead, Methodist Episcopal, of Denver, representing the Protestants; Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, representing the Roman Catholics; former State Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, representing the Jews, and the Rev. Sherman Richards, who spoke in behalf of Bishop William T. Manning, of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Friendship glowed around the board, we are told; and the occasion served Judge Proskauer to remind his audience of the number of organizations "that have taken up the cudgels to beat the life out of racial and religious prejudice: the Federal Council of Churches, the B'nai B'rith, the Calvert Round Table Associates, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Knights of Columbus, and, last, but by no means least, the National Conference of Jews and Christians, of which Mr. Newton D. Baker is so splendid a guiding spirit, and which, under the executive direction of Everett R. Clinchy, has done such yeoman work in the last few years."

Up From Bigotry

"The American Hebrew" medal for the Promotion of Better Understanding between Christian and Jew in America, awarded to Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

As we take it from *The American Hebrew*, an insight into Archbishop Hanna's attitude which earned him the medal is contained in an address he delivered to the National Conference of Jews and Christians in California. From that address Judge Proskauer read:

"The Archbishop again expresses his belief in the value of what you are doing: allowing each man to follow his conscience and to maintain his fundamental convictions, you may yet join as religious men in mutual tolerance and understanding to further the best interests of the nation.

"Blessings upon you all, upon your dreams, your ideals, your work.

"May God here raise a race of men which can carry to a later generation the realized ideals of our beloved country."

"That, my friends, is, to my mind," said Judge Proskauer, "a credo to which every patriotic and God-fearing American should subscribe, and the inspiration which has come from such leadership as the Archbishop has given us is a sanction to all of us to continue in this work."

Bishop Mead, too, paid a feeling tribute to the "marvelous ministry" of Archbishop Hanna.

Finding Work for Cripples

Perhaps one never actually sees such a sign as "no cripples wanted."

But the crippled know too often that their condition is a recognized handicap, and that they must fare far and wide in search of employment, or depend on charity.

All the more welcome, then, is the announcement that the Western Electric Company has adopted the policy of hiring crippled or vocationally handicapped persons to work at the same rates of pay as other workers, and that it is apparently successful from a business point of view.

The policy is to take such persons not because they are handicapped, says J. W. Dietz, superintendent of industrial relations of the company's works at Kearny, New Jersey, but because they are able to do useful work in the company in one job or another. He told, we read in the New York *Times*, how the decision followed a year of experiment, and he emphasized that, altho the principle of hiring them has been adopted, no hiring is being done at present. Only a limited number of the handicapped could be assimilated by the company, he said, and only those with limited handicaps could be considered.

But it is generally agreed that it is an experiment vastly worth notice.

During the experimental year, we read, 482 men and 170 women with physical defects were employed, and they were paired for purposes of study with employees in the "physically perfect" group.

Of those whose relations with the company were severed, it is related that more of the non-handicapped persons resigned than the handicapped. Curiously enough, more of the non-handicapped, as compared with the handicapped, were absent because of sickness, and more of the non-handicapped are said to have suffered accidents.

It is shown, too, that fewer of the non-handicapped were laid off due to lack of work, while more of the non-handicapped were relieved because they were not suited to the type of work given them.

In income the handicapped among the weekly rated employees showed an average of 4.6 per cent. increase in earnings, as against 4 per cent. for the non-handicapped, and the handicapped among the hourly rated employees showed an average of 8 per cent. increase, as compared with 9.9 per cent. for the non-handicapped.

Many papers agree with the New Orleans *Item* that the Western Electric "is to be congratulated upon taking a stand against a discrimination practised in too many industrial plants against the deaf, the dumb, and the maimed, because their disability unfits them for transfer from one kind of work to another."

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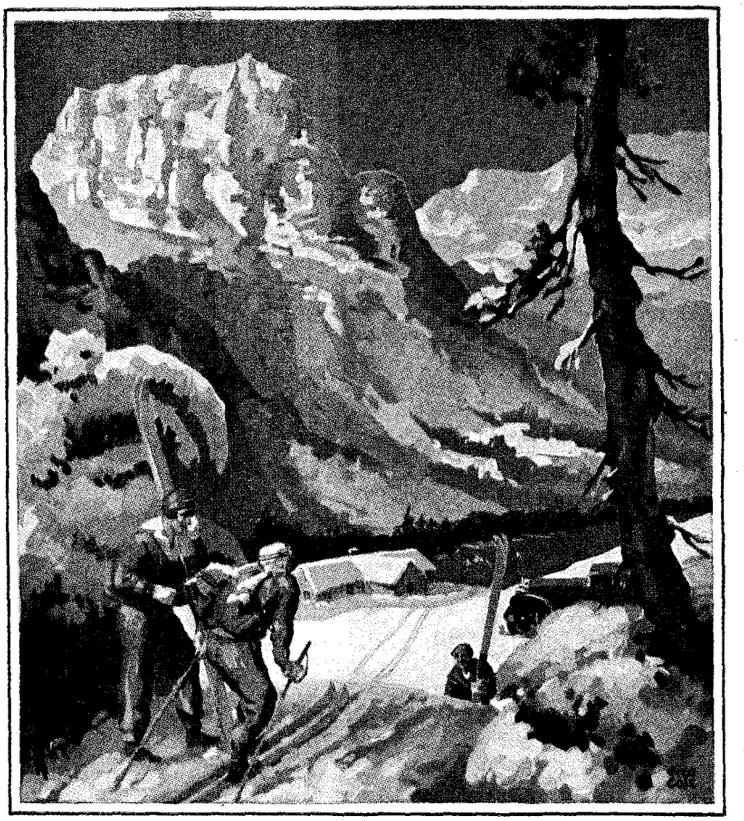


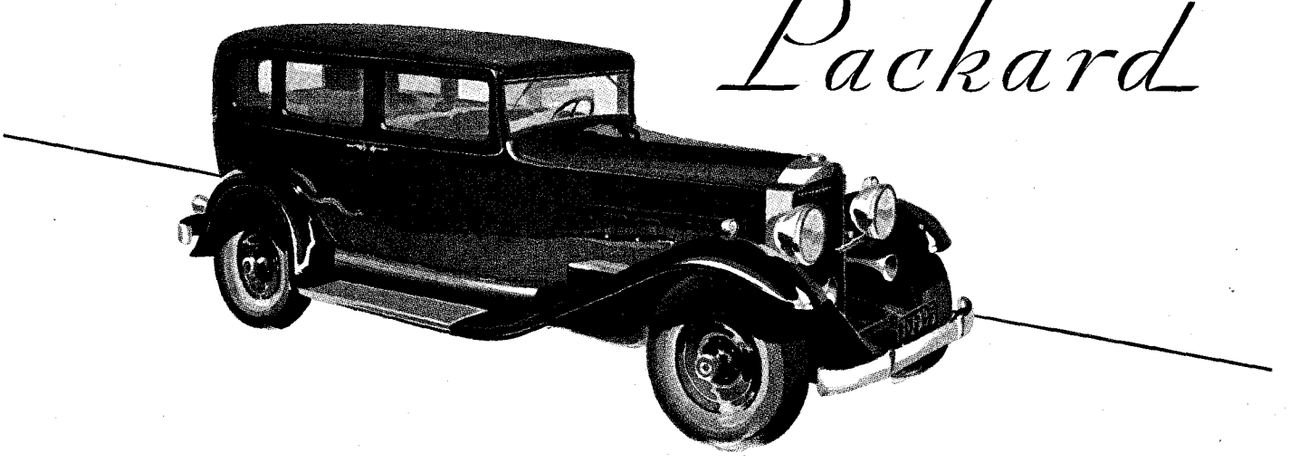
World Supremacy

In Canada, that vast dominion where stamina and long life, as well as prestige and distinction are required of a car, the Packard is preferred two to one against any other make in its price class. To satisfy this preference Packard cars are now produced in Canada

The Packard Eight Five-Passenger Sedan has always been the most popular of Packard cars, abroad as well as here and in Canada. And now the new Packard Continental Sedan—priced at the factory at $2485—offers to discriminating motorists throughout the world a greater value in luxurious transportation than ever before. ¶ This distinguished new Packard model is longer and lower, wider and roomier. The body is completely insulated against noise and weather. The improved Straight-Eight engine is more powerful and, because it is "floated" on rubber, smoother and quieter. Synchro-mesh transmission adds to the ease of driving, while *Ride Control,* an exclusive Packard feature, provides riding comfort that exists in no other car. ¶ *Ride Control* permits you to adjust the hydraulic shock absorbers *from the dash* to meet changing road conditions, to compensate for the number of passengers carried and to counteract the slower flow of oil in cold weather. Whatever the road, load, speed or temperature, you ride in restful and relaxed comfort. ¶ If you are considering a new car, by all means *drive* and *ride in* the Packard Eight Sedan. After all, when you drive a lower-priced car of similar size and power you are *paying* for a Packard—and can just as economically *have* one. Any Packard man will give you the facts.

ask the man who owns one

Packard



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CURRENT POETRY

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CONTENTMENT sweetened with a little sense of superiority adds spice to even the grayest lives apparently. *The Gypsy* (Cincinnati) sponsors this:

RIDGE ROAD WIVES AND PRAIRIE WIVES

BY JAY G. SIGMUND

The men along the ridge-road trail
Are silent, brooding souls:
They know the curse which drought and hail
Can bring to rutted knolls.

The men who farm the prairie land
Have great barns, painted red,
With herds of cattle near at hand
And horses, finely bred.

The ridge-road women come to towns
With old cloaks, patched and faded:
They have no beads on satin gowns—
Weary they are and jaded.

Tired from deadly kitchen rounds
And fretting children's cries:
Sick of the morning barnyard sounds
And smelly pens and sties.

And yet, these fading ridge-road wives
Pity the folk who stay
Out on the prairie through their lives
Where the fields are flat and gray.

They wonder how one dreams and lives
Who seldom sees a hill:
Who knows no song the river gives—
Who hears no whip-poor-will.

"The prairie," says the ridge-road wife,
"Is filled with dull, long hours:
I have the great woods in my life—
The river cliffs . . . the flowers."

"Her life is one of loneliness,"
The prairie wife remarks:
"She only has one last year's dress,
She hears no meadow larks."

THE mystic is unnamed, but perhaps his description is general enough for others; and the plaint holds true. In *The Queen's Quarterly* (Kingston, Ont.):

TO A CERTAIN MYSTIC

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

Sometimes you saw what others could not see,
Sometimes you heard what no one else could hear:
A light beyond the unfathomable dark,
A voice that sounded only to your ear.

And did you, voyaging the tides of vision
In your lone shallop, steering by what star,
Catch hints of some Elysian fragrance, breathed
On winds impalpable, from who knows how far?

And did dawn show you driftage from strange continents,
Of which we dream but no man surely knows—
Some shed gold leafage from the Tree Eternal,
Some petals of the imperishable Rose?

But did you once, Columbus of the spirit,
Essay the crossing of that unknown sea,
Really touch land beyond the mists of rumour
And find new worlds where they were dreamed to be?

Ah, why brought you not back the word of power,
The charted course, the unambiguous sign,
Or even some small seed, whence we might grow
A flower unmistakably divine?

But you came empty-handed, and your tongue
Babbled strange tidings none could wholly trust.
And if we half believed you, it was only
Because we would, and not because we must.

MODERN music which rejoices in broken cadences might take a hint from the long lines that nature continually makes. We see them on land as well as in the air. This is in *Scribner's:*

STRAIGHT ON

BY SHERWOOD TRASK

There is an hour, an exhuberant hour, in equinoctial weather,
Or when the headlong wind swings on his course,
That all the eternal elements troop out along the hilltops
Marching irresistibly on—
Then I am resolute.

There are golden lines to caravan trails as to comets' golden tails,
And silver lines where salmon sweep straight home;
The lineal flight of instincts through the years is arrowshot;
Even the tiniest of warblers, loitering through the brush,
Trapeze-suspended, the flock of them,
Go finally fluttering on—
On our Indian-footed route.

In March, or autumn, on whirlwind days
Like uhlans, the universal cavalry wheels up,
On high or singly on the trivial trails;
Clouds flood, thoughts scud,
The rush and clangor of the honking goose whistles them on their way.
Patrols of every vibrant force whirl on
Like prayer-papers from strings in Tibet
Blown, helter-skelter, on along a river—
Why hesitate, recruit?

THE humorist of *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) finds a sympathetic ear in *The Nation* (New York), which quotes this with the comment: "It covers the question, and at one point and another it presents parallels to the Case for Protection in the United States which will not be lost on thoughtful observers":

THE TRUTH ABOUT TARIFFS

BY MACFLECKNOE

With the aid of Jevons on logic and of "Alice in Wonderland,"
I have studied the case for a tariff: it runs, as I understand,
That tariffs are good for employment—which is why you will find to-day
So many millions of workless all over the U. S. A.;
That the crisis is international, and that much of the blame must fall
On the folk who hampered exchanges by building a tariff wall—
So to help the world to recover, and give the markets a tone,
We must clearly come to the rescue with a tariff wall of our own;
That a tariff was chiefly needed, as all the experts have found,
To offset costs of production that were tied to a gold-rate pound—
So it must be much more essential now the gold rate has had to go
And the lessened value of sterling makes the costs of production low;
That the tariff isn't an issue, since a bargain can soon be made
By the hot-heads of high Protection with the stalwarts of pure Free Trade—
They need but accept it in outline (for the details are best concealed)
As a purely emergency measure—that never must be repealed;
That the arguments don't much matter, for even if it were shown
We could only deal with the crisis by leaving tariffs alone,
The hot-heads of high Protection would tell us, and feel no doubt,
That the crisis itself don't matter, if it brings a tariff about.

A FINE poetical tribute to Mr. Edison is printed in *Punch*, which copyright restrictions forbid us quoting. The following expresses itself in homely vein, but sincere. From *The New Statesman and Nation* (London):

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

1847-1931

BY JAN STRUTHER

His genius he was quite content
In one brief sentence to define:
"Of inspiration one per cent.,
Of perspiration ninety-nine."

A humble boast: but humbler yet
We felt, who heard, and knew full fine
One drop of that immortal sweat
Was worth a sea of yours or mine.

A FANCY as delicate as the cobwebs with which it deals. In *The Windsor Magazine* (London):

STUBBLE

BY VIOLA LE STRANGE

Across the cold bare stubble fields the little spiders run
From stalk to broken stalk until the setting of the sun,
Like hosts of hurrying thoughts let loose after the day is done.

Down in the cold bare stubble fields, before the falling dew,
The spiders still go weaving on their little webs anew.
Caught in the Web of Dreams we lie, to dream the long night through.

Across the stubble fields at dawn, the sun, on every thread,
Has touched the lines of broken corn with dew be-diamonded.
A network of a thousand thoughts along the bare field spread.

And no one knows what secrets pass on little cobwebs fraught
By spiders in the stubble fields, or what great works are wrought.
And none can guess what beauties bless one pure unuttered thought.

God and October, with her mists, by woodland hill and lea,
Can weave about the waning year, like spiders, silently,
A network of her beauties there, for all who seek to see.

AN eerie mood is conjured by the simple repetition of falling leaves, in a world emptied of all else. In *The Commonweal* (New York):

AUTUMN, PARAY-LE-MONIAL

BY SISTER MARIS STELLA

I can remember how in that old town
the yellow leaves of the plane tree fell in showers,
great yellow plane leaves drifting, drifting down,
all afternoon, into the dusky hours;
all afternoon, filling the mellow air,
no sound of voice, no hum of bee or bird;
only the plane leaves rustling, rustling. There
was no other sound but rustling to be heard.
There was no other sound—the silver fog in clouds
covered the meadows, crept up all the trees;
the road was lined with ghosts in silver shrouds—
no sight or sound, save when a little breeze
started the yellow plane leaves from the height,
rustling, rustling through the foggy night.

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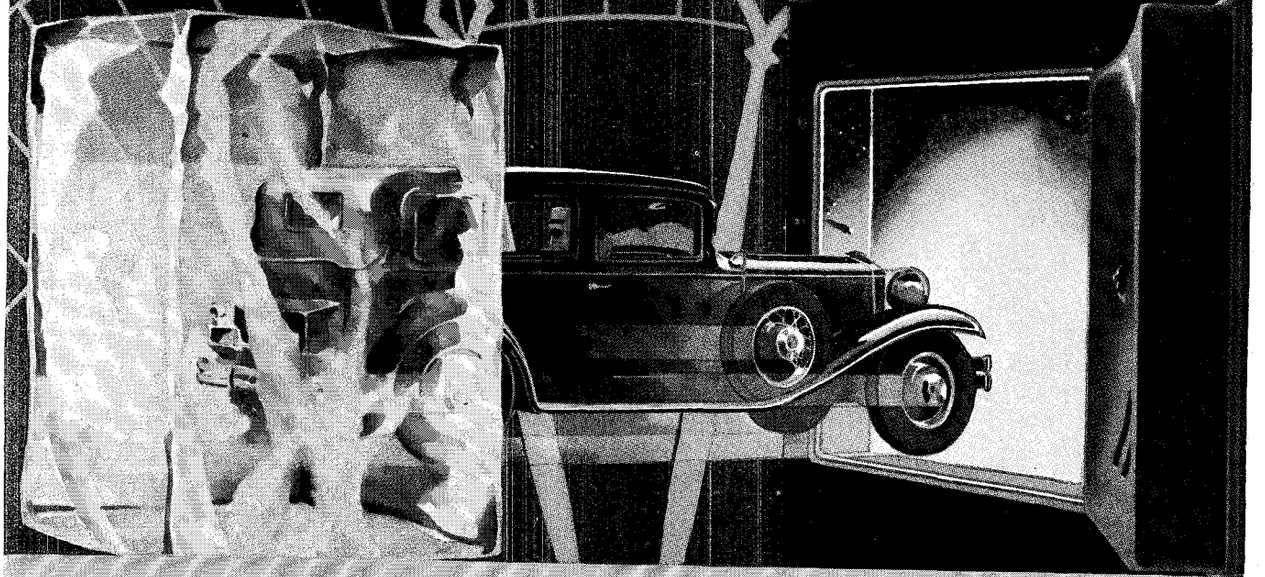
Just a Few Minutes from—



ZERO COLD START to 400° F HEAT

Only a "Double-range" winter oil can give you Quick Starting and Full Protection

Good exercise? Yes, but most motorists would rather get a quick start with the starter! That's another reason why most of them change to Mobiloil Arctic as soon as freezing weather comes.

In Norway! In Sweden! In Denmark! In the U. S. A.! Throughout the world—Mobiloil Arctic is the largest-selling winter oil.

In just a few minutes your winter oil must face two extremes. Zero-cold starting and furnace-hot running. Mobiloil Arctic is called a "double-range" winter oil because it *meets* these extremes.

"Double-range" Mobiloil Arctic gives you:

1. EASY STARTING—even below zero. Your starter doesn't have to grind and groan. You save your battery and your engine.

2. MOBILOIL ARCTIC STANDS UP under temperatures of 400° F. Many so-called "winter oils" that may give you easy starting, thin out dangerously when your engine gets hot. But Mobiloil Arctic stands up, because it is *made* to fight *heat* as well as cold.

Temperatures are dropping below freezing. You need "double-range" Mobiloil Arctic!

Ask your Mobiloil dealer to prepare your car for winter driving. Have the crankcase oil changed to Mobiloil Arctic. For easy shifting, ask for Mobiloil "CW" in your gears.

Mobiloil Arctic

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

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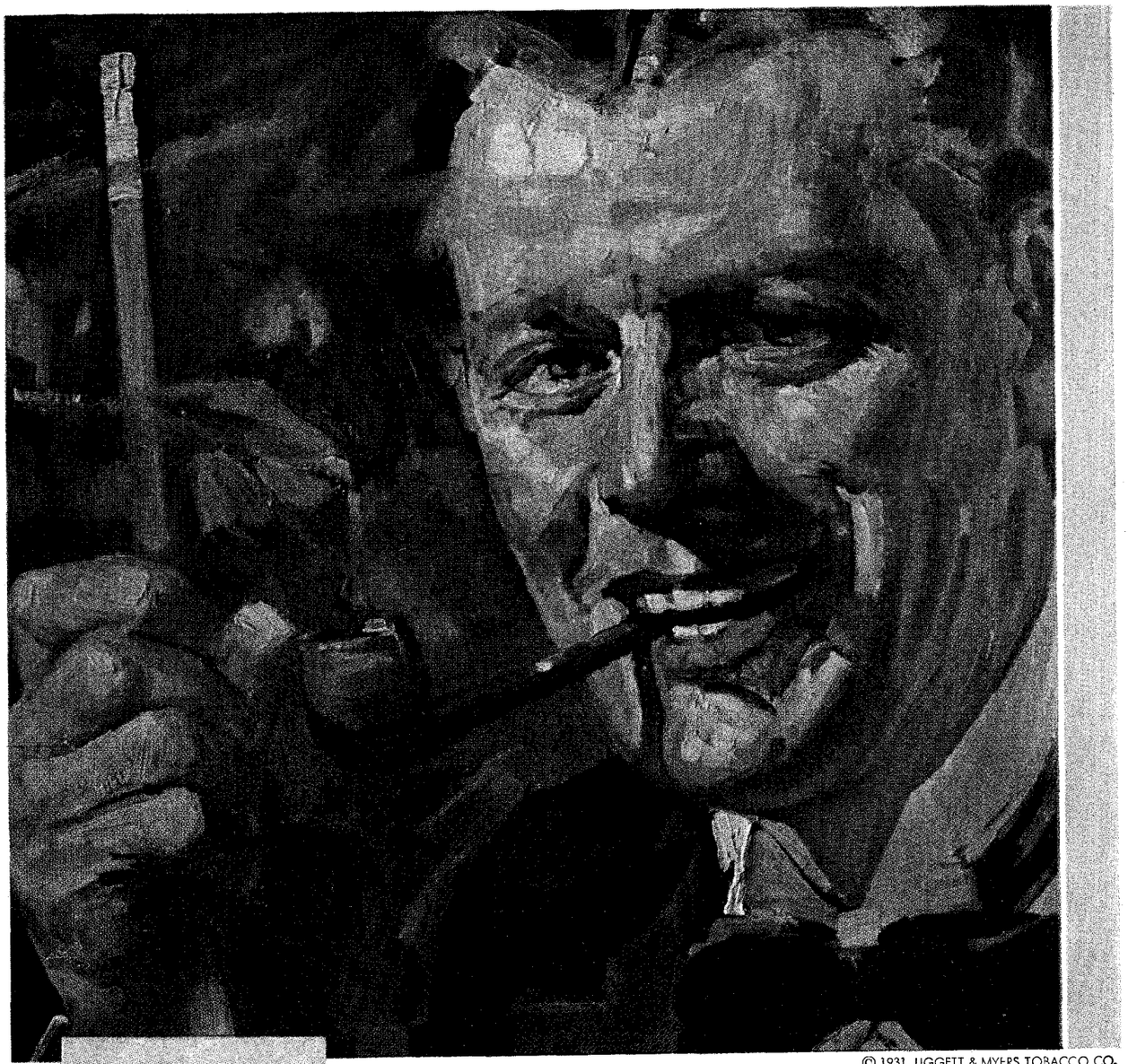

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"They dared me to try it

. . . and now I can't smoke anything else!"

Once on Granger, always on Granger—that's what they *all* say! They like it because it's *pipe* tobacco—*cut* for pipes and *only* for pipes. They like the way the big shaggy flakes burn—slow, cool and smooth; longer-lasting and clean to the last dry ash.

And Granger's as sweet a tobacco as you ever laid a match to. Mellowed by our own Wellman's Method—the flavor brought out to its fullest by this old-time tobacco secret. We invite you, gentlemen, to try Granger. And to match it against them all—regardless!

The truth...facts

1 Made by Wellman's Method—an 1870 Tobacco Secret
2 Cut for Pipes Only
3 Big Flakes that Burn Slow and Cool
4 Sweet to the End—No Soggy Heel

Fill the bowl pinch by pinch; pack it tight.

GRANGER ROUGH CUT

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

"Siamese" Twins

THEY ARE MORE CLOSELY CONNECTED than any others; in some respects they often seem more like one person than two.

Ought they not, then, to resemble each other more closely than any pair of separate twins?

They do not, however.

Some separate twins are so much alike that their best friends can not tell them apart, whereas conjoined or "Siamese" twins do not usually resemble each other strikingly.

Dr. Newman, of Chicago University, thinks he has found the reason. His explanation is given in *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington), as follows:

"Conjoined twins have been regarded by scientists as unquestionably of the type in which each pair has a single origin in one egg-cell or ovum —identical twins, the biologist calls them. And yet they are far from identical.

"The answer to this disconcerting puzzle is given in the theory of how twins are formed, propounded by Dr. H. H. Newman of the University of Chicago, in a report to the American Genetic Association, published in *The Journal of Heredity*.

"Dr. Newman has been making a special study of the likenesses and differences of twins in appearance as well as in other physical respects. He has found some identical twins which are so much alike that they can not easily be distinguished one from the other, and other pairs so little alike that their faces might belong to entirely unrelated persons. Strangely enough, the conjoined, or Siamese, twins fall at the unlike end of this resemblance scale."

Courtesy of *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, D. C.)

Two Kinds

Conjoined or "Siamese" twins from the Philippines, and their wives who are separate identical twins. The Siamese twins differ in height and facial expression.

As examples, Dr. Newman cites the Hilton twins, famous in vaudeville. One of these sisters has a much larger head than the other, and is an inch and a half taller. Of the Godena twins, Simplicio and Lucio, Filipinos, also in vaudeville in the United States, one member is larger than the other. Their heads are of a decidedly different shape—one having a sloping forehead, the other, a more vertical brow. This unlikeness of two beings so nearly one person that they have indeed no separate existence, is due to the fact that for too long a time they were one undivided person, Dr. Newman believes. The writer goes on:

"Separate identical twins are formed by the separation into two parts of an embryonic cell-mass derived from a single fertilized egg-cell. What would have developed into the left half of the single person doubles itself and becomes a whole person.

"At a certain stage in its development, the egg-cell mass begins to develop a right and a left side. These are like each other, but like the mirror reflection of each other rather than an exact duplication. In the same way, your right hand is not exactly like your left, but like its image in a mirror.

"If the separation which makes the twins takes place before this stage at which asymmetry develops, it is indicated by Dr. Newman's report that the two resulting individuals are likely to be almost exact duplicates of each other—more alike than the left side of your face is like the right side.

"If, however, the separation takes place after the asymmetry becomes established, the resulting twins are more likely to appear as mirror images of each other. One may be right-handed and the other left-handed.

"The hair of one will grow in the opposite direction from that naturally taken by the hair of the other. The finger or palm prints of the left twin are likely to be reversed.

"But this imaging is never perfect even in the two sides of a single individual. If you examine yourself or your friends very carefully you will find slight or perhaps marked differences between the right and left side of the face, between the left hand and the right hand, or the left foot and the right foot. Photographers recognize this, and select the 'best' side of the face for a portrait. It is said that Edison was commonly photographed from only one side because that side of his face better displayed his character as known to his associates. Shoe-dealers find it advisable to try on both right and left shoes, for one foot is often larger than the other.

"So careful examination may detect differences in these mirror-image twins that will enable parents and friends to know them apart.

"Finally, if twinning comes too late to permit the complete separation of the two body halves, double monsters may be formed in which the two parts are complete reversals of each other. The left part can produce only left characters.

"'Both sides of the face of the right twin will be like the prospective right side of the face of the single individual; and similarly both sides of the face of the left twin will be left faces,' Dr. Newman tells us. 'No wonder, then, that the faces of conjoined twins are usually so different!'"

Chromium-Plating Inside of Rifles

VERY thin coatings of chromium, bluish-white non-tarnishing metal used on auto trim and plumbing fixtures to keep them shiny, are being applied to the interiors of Uncle Sam's large- and small-caliber guns to keep them from rusting, and to give them longer life, Dr. William Blum, Bureau of Standards authority on electroplating, revealed in an address before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia recently. Says a wire-report from Science Service (Washington):

"Not more than four ten-thousandths of an inch thickness of chromium metal is used as the protective coating on rifle and machine-gun barrels at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and on six-inch guns at Washington Navy Yard.

"Dr. Blum predicted that chromium-plating for wear resistance would be more extensively utilized in the near future. Chromium aids the manufacture of both paper and metallic money. Printing-plates from which all United States paper currency and postage-stamps are printed, are chromium coated, while some dies used in stamping coins at the Philadelphia Mint are made to last longer by chromium coats. Other applications of chromium include tools for cutting soft but abrasive materials, dimensional gages, electrotypes, piston-pins, machine parts, etc. Electro-deposition of platinum metals and tungsten promises to meet new problems of industry in the near future, Dr. Blum said."

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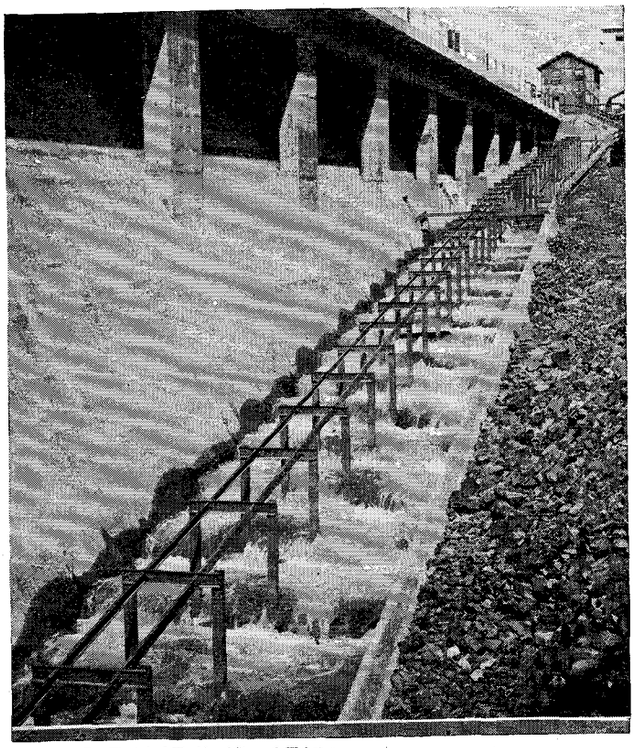
Explosive Sewers

EXPLOSIONS IN SEWERS are on the increase.

And this, too, in spite of the fact that they have been taking place for many years, according to L. H. Enslow, writing in *Water Works and Sewerage* (New York).

It used to be thought that they were caused by leakage of illuminating gas into the sewer from gas-mains, in which case the remedy lay in stopping the leak.

But Mr. Enslow attributes them to gases produced by chemical changes in the sewage itself. As the presence of air is



Courtesy of *The Electrical World* and Stone & Webster

A Ladder for Fish to Climb

necessary for combustion, the remedy lies in keeping air away from the sewage. Ventilation to get rid of the gases simply fouls the surrounding atmosphere. Writes Mr. Enslow:

"A fatal explosion at the Woonsocket, Rhode Island, sewage-works serves to further emphasize the fact that in recent times the business of sewage treatment and disposal has become continuously more hazardous.

"Explosions in large sewers are becoming frequent. Damages done to expensive paving, and to buildings at times, warrants more strict control over sewer systems. The remarkable part of such explosions, hurtling heavy manhole lids through space, as they frequently do, has been the small number of fatalities to citizens on the streets.

"Sewer ventilation without odor nuisance resulting is as yet a problem unsatisfactorily solved, and constitutes one of the major difficulties now under study in hopes of evolving a practical means of solution by the Metropolitan District of London, Los Angeles, California, and other large cities.

"Hydrogen-sulfid gas produced in sewers and at sewage-treatment plants constitutes another hazard, and has within the past eighteen months resulted in the death of at least three men in America.

"Without doubt carbon-monoxid has been held to blame in numerous cases for the illness or death of sewer-workers where hydrogen sulfid was most probably the responsible agent. It is not generally appreciated that this treacherous gas is practically as deadly as hydrocyanic-acid gas. When in high concentrations it is without odor, and this characteristic has resulted in death, whereas its presence in lesser concentrations would have been detected by its odor, which would have served as a warning of danger, or at best would have resulted only in non-fatal poisoning should the warning have been ignored. Hydrogen sulfid mixed with air is in itself combustible, but there is no record that explosions have been caused by its presence in sewers.

"In septic tanks, separate sludge-digestion tanks, and Imhoff tanks methane (marsh gas) constitutes the important combustible portion of the gas generated. Sludge gas has a heating and power-generating value about equal to that of natural gas.

"Sludge gas taken alone is non-explosive, whereas its mixture with air in varying proportions produces mixtures of varying degrees of explosiveness. It is such mixing that effectively produces power generation when air and sludge gas are drawn simultaneously into the intake of gas-engines at sewage-plants. It was such a mixture of gas and air that was ignited in the Woonsocket tank. Starting with a hissing flame from a manhole, the ignition terminated with a powerful and fatal blast."

THE remarkable part of the entire question, Mr. Enslow notes, has been the absence of fatal explosions at older plants. There have been minor accidents to sludge tanks, and cases are known where the pressure generated by gas production in closed-off sludge-lines and pumps has resulted in rupture of this equipment. It seems remarkable, he says, that such small living creatures as bacteria can work against such odds as the confining strength of cast-iron pipes. He proceeds:

"At the 1931 meeting of the New Jersey Sewage Works Association at least one member issued a note of warning concerning the operation of sludge-digestion tanks and gas-holders. The problem seems to be one of elimination of carelessness on the part of the workmen together with a better appreciation of the hazards of allowing air to enter the tanks or gas-holders.

"It is now considered best practise to provide gas-holders, floating covers or means to insure a full tank of sludge or liquid at all times in order to avoid sucking in of air to the digestion unit when drawing out sludge.

"The Woonsocket experience will serve to emphasize the need for extraordinary precautions when working with situations where sludge gas is involved and proves once more that carelessness may mean certain death or destruction.

"There are other known occurrences of digestion-tank rupture apparently due to explosion. These, however, were non-fatal, and no witness was present to explain the probable cause. Whatever the study and speculation as to the real cause of the Woonsocket explosion may bring forth, it is essential that those responsible for sewage-plant operation realize that they are dealing with a chemical-engineering problem in which hazard exists and that 'safety-first' measures must be enforced."

Fish-Ladders Up to Date

DEVICES to enable fish to surmount dams, when they go up-stream to spawn, have been in use for many years.

The latest thing of the kind, just built in the State of Washington, for salmon, is thus described in *The Electrical World* (New York):

"The construction of the Rock Island hydroelectric development now in progress on the Columbia River near Wenatchee, Washington, for the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, brought with it the difficult problem of allowing migratory fish to pass the dam.

"The Columbia River is one of the principal salmon streams in North America, and every spring and summer enormous numbers of these fish return to the river to breed. From the ocean they pass up the main stream to the shallow waters of the tributaries.

"In the interest of the fisheries industry, the Federal Government has required the construction at Rock Island of two fish-ladders which will probably be the largest of their kind. The design of these ladders is the result of cooperation between the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation and the officials of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Each ladder has adjustable stop-log barriers, is of rock and concrete, and is 20 feet wide, with a slope up- and down-stream of 1:10. Since the maximum difference in water levels at the dam will be over 50 feet, the ladders are each 500 feet long. One is on the east and one on the west bank of the river, each along the down-stream side of a concrete abutment section, with openings through the abutment at various levels to allow a flow of water into the fish-way and to permit the up-stream passage of fish into the reservoir."

By an unlucky slip the name of Mr. Ray T. Cutter, of the University of Washington, appeared in our issue of November 7 as "Carter." A friend writes: "This is Mr. Cutter's first published work, and it seems a pity he shouldn't get proper credit for it."

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Toy Earthquakes to Study Protection

HOW TO CONSTRUCT earthquake-proof buildings is being studied in the engineering department of Stanford University, California, which itself suffered severely in the quake of 1906.

Toy buildings are shaken by toy earthquakes, and their behavior is carefully studied.

By such experiments as these it is hoped that the menace always present in earthquake countries may be largely robbed of its terror. We read in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"Reduction of loss of life in earthquake disasters to great cities, such as the destruction of San Francisco in 1906, and of Tokyo in 1923, is sought in experiments with man-made shocks and models on a huge 'shaking-table' in the school of engineering at Stanford University, California.

"There men produce quakes and control them.

"With skilfully designed apparatus they determine in advance the kind of shock they will have, fix its character, intensity, and duration. To these known conditions of destruction they oppose the resistance of accurately constructed models of buildings. They then ascertain exactly how and why the structure failed.

"And thus knowing the conditions of destruction, they proceed to work out the principles of safe construction.

"Already they have taken the first few steps in their efforts to learn best methods of building quake-proof structures, humble homes, or tall towers, and how best to build on loose ground and how on rock.

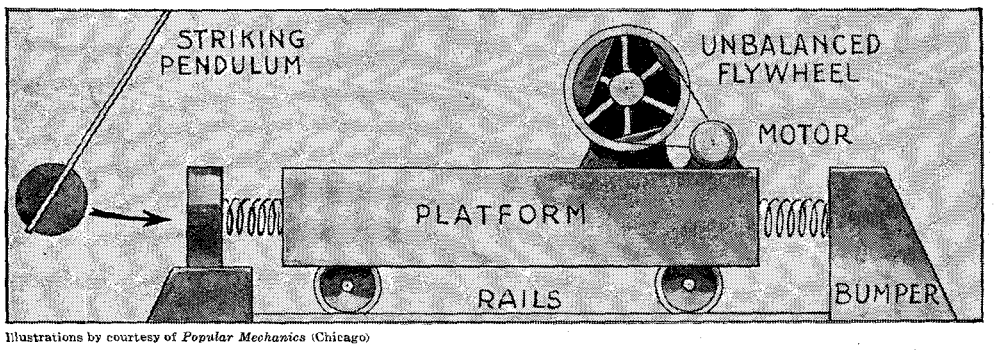
"Their experiments indicate that diagonal sheathing in a wall is apt to be more resisting than horizontal or vertical sheathing.

"They have found that nails are easily shaken loose.

"They have learned that apparently weight, and not surface exposure to the wind, determines the susceptibility of an engineering structure to earthquakes."

PROF. LYDIC S. JACOBSEN, of the department of mechanical engineering, is conducting this research. In one of his experiments he places on a 6,000-pound platform, mounted on four car-wheels, a mathematically exact model of a building. A 1,100-pound pendulum, seventeen feet long, crashes down into a bumper-spring fastened to the vibrating platform. The pendulum has struck a blow with the force of an earthquake shock, and observers are able to determine the exact effect which a comparable quake would have had on the life-size structure.

"For another experiment Professor Jacobsen prepared an unbalanced fly-wheel so that, when it rotated and caused the table to shake, the vibration would be a simple harmonic motion which could be varied to suit the needs of the experiments.



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

The Toy Earthquake Machine

"Since the vertical motions a building experiences during an earthquake are negligible compared with the horizontal, steel balls were placed between the floors to support the vertical load, and highly accurate springs were used to check the horizontal movement.

"This model was placed on the shaking-table and exhaustive experiments were made with it. The table was struck with the pendulum. The table was shaken by movements of various cams so constructed that they would reproduce the vibrations of many actual and many theoretical quakes. One of these cams reproduces the east-west component of the Tokyo earthquake in 1923.

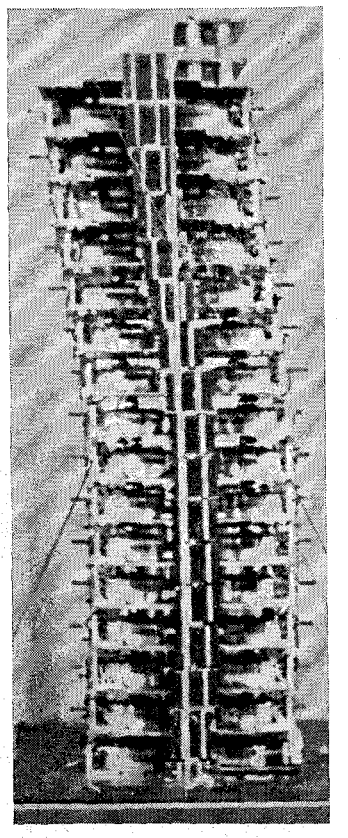
"Professor Jacobsen used a small motion-picture camera to photograph the action of the delicate model as it moved when the three-ton steel platform was made to tremble.

"To get an idea of the dynamic effect of water against the face of a dam during an earthquake, experiments were carried on by filling large wooden tanks with water and then observing them going through tests on the shaking-table.

"Experiments with various types of soil having different water contents, to learn how best to build on certain kinds of ground, have not progressed far enough to justify general conclusions, excepting that the old guess that buildings are safer on firm foundations than on loose ground has been questioned considerably. Evidence tending to show that this is not always true is being revealed.

"Prof. Bailey Willis, who was the originator of this research, and widely acclaimed in scientific circles as 'dean of the science of seismology in America,' said:

"'These experiments with artificial earthquakes constitute a most important advance. Professor Nito, of Japan, showed us how to build rigid buildings to withstand earthquakes. These experiments will tell us when to build either rigid or flexible structures to resist earthquakes and by the most advanced methods of design.'"



After the "Earthquake"

Miniature building distorted by the miniature shock.

The Secret of Belgium's Death Fog

A WARNING to communities where much sulfur gas is discharged into the air by factories or metal works is contained in the final report, just issued in Belgium, of the commission appointed to investigate the "death fog" which descended on the Meuse Valley in December, 1930.

The cause of these deaths and the danger of similar deaths elsewhere is not sulfur fume alone, the commission decided, but is the combination of these sulfur gases with cold and foggy weather. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Communities where sulfur gases from factories or furnaces are likely to be discharged, are recommended to keep all aged and infirm persons indoors on cold and foggy days and to have living-rooms thoroughly warmed and dried so that the cold fog can not penetrate.

"The secret of the deadly cooperation between the sulfur gases and the cold fog is found to be a chemical reaction which creates small fog-like droplets of corrosive sulfuric acid. The sulfur gases discharged by the furnaces usually do not contain this acid, but another sulfur compound called sulfurous acid.

"Sulfurous acid is unpleasant and suffocating, but is not considered so serious a life hazard as the sulfuric acid into which it may be changed chemically by contact with cold fog.

"The more fatal acid thus produced has less smell and causes less discomfort, but does more serious damage to the throat and lungs, which was what killed so many weak or aged people in the disaster of December, 1930. These facts explain, also, why the one cold and foggy week of December, 1930, was so disastrous, altho sulfur gases from the near-by furnaces had been experienced for years."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"A Regular Pepper Pot" Is Texas Jack Garner

HE WEARS NICKNAMES as generals wear medals. Fighting Jack, Mustang Jack, Tio Juan—Spanish for Uncle John. These are samples.

Red-faced, white-haired, shortish and explosive, his fame in Washington is linked, for reasons that will appear later, with two exotic items—Angora goats and Bermuda onions.

Acme

An Awfully Good Home Body Spoiled to Make a Secretary, according to Mrs. Garner

He can fire a nickname, when the fancy seizes him, as readily as he receives one. It was he who dubbed Mr. Mellon—"Uncle Andy" as he delights in calling him—"America's Santa Claus to Big Business."

Washington has been swapping yarns about John Nance Garner ever since election day, when the looming vision of a Democratic House made him a probable successor to the Speaker's throne. Fresh in all minds was his warm friendship with the late lamented Speaker Nicholas Longworth, a personal accord which transcended party opposition and extreme contrast in type.

When the Republicans of the House seemed inclined some years ago to make Mr. Longworth majority leader, Mr. Garner, who had been sitting beside him on the Foreign Relations Committee, blurted out to him (he repeats the speech himself, according to "J. R. W." in the Milwaukee *Journal*):

"Nick, I hope to heaven they do elect you leader. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to kick you around this chamber for the next two years."

And the crowded galleries [adds "J. R. W."] watched with interest many a hot battle between John and Nick. At the end of a forensic fray, Longworth and Garner would meet in the corridors, or Garner would drop into Longworth's office, and say:

"Nick, didn't I give you hell to-day?"

"No more than I gave you, Jack," would be Longworth's quick reply. "Sit down and have a cigar."

"It was darned peculiar that a silver-spoon aristocrat like him and one of the common people like me should hit it off, but we've been trying to outsmart each other ever since." So Mr. Garner is quoted by the Washington *Evening Star*, which adds:

Altho never pretending to be an orator, Garner is a veritable Jim Reed in knock-down-and-drag-out debate. A sharp thinker, he generally is able to pick his opponent's argument to pieces and leave him fumbling for words. He also has an acute sense of political strategy. He never is at a loss to know what to do next.

He is at his best when personalities are injected into debates. It is then that his ready wit comes to the fore.

RETURNING to the Milwaukee *Journal's* story, we learn that Garner "talks rapidly, using many gestures, working himself into a frenzy. Opponents expect rough treatment when Garner sails into them. He shakes his fists at them. In the heat of the battle his red face gets still redder. His wife admits that she has never been able to get him to discuss a subject calmly on the floor of the House." However:

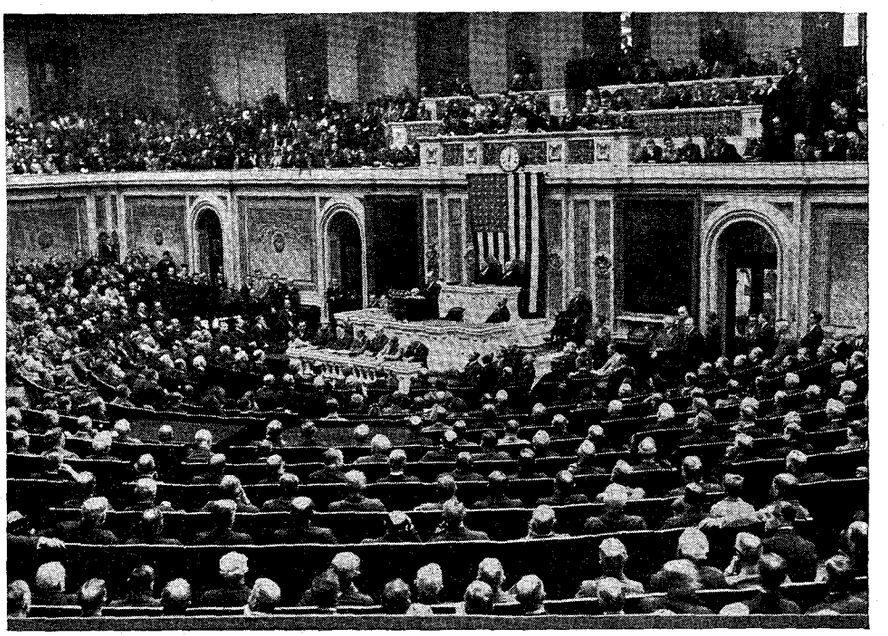
As soon as the oratorical storm has subsided, he will seek out his combatant in the cloakroom, put his arm around him, and tell him how sorry he is if he said anything that hurt him while the battle was on.

A master of strategy in political maneuvering, he explains his success with this formula:

"I deceive them by telling them the truth."

He believes his most pleasant experience in public life occurred during the World War when he had to go to the White House every night to discuss important questions with President Wilson.

"I had to go there at the end of the day's session in the House,"



Acme

In This Arena "Fighting Jack" Has Traded Blows for Twenty-Nine Years

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he said, "and talk sometimes from five o'clock to one o'clock in the morning.

"I liked that fellow. While a Presbyterian, he was as superstitious as a Negro. He took things so seriously I had to jolly him out of the blues. He was a hard man to convince, and he wanted things done."

MRS. GARNER comes in for a handsome share of the Milwaukee correspondent's article. This unterrified Texas matron in Washington doesn't mind saying that diplomatic parties would be delightful if only they included baked beans and cornbread.

"I wish we could have our own cows and chickens here in Washington," she is quoted as saying. Here is a characteristic touch:

Mr. Garner was among the Congressional leaders summoned to Washington for a conference on the financial situation. When he stept out of the army plane that had hurried him from his home in Texas, he reached into his pocket to show the reporters the telegram from the President.

On a piece of yellow paper which had been folded into the dispatch were these words:

"The spirit of the Lord watches over you and keeps you in perfect safety. His spirit is guarding, protecting, inspiring, and guiding you in all your ways."

Unknown to her husband, Mrs. Garner had slipt the simple message of faith into his pocket. It brought from the Congressman a broad smile:

"Mighty glad to read it!"

"I often tell John," Mrs. Garner says, "that he spoiled an awfully good home body to make a second-rate secretary."

Mrs. Garner has had a great part in making John Nance Garner "one of the ablest, shrewdest, and the most resourceful of men in either House," as the late Speaker Longworth appraised him.

Some of the Garner shrewdness was evident even in the days of Joe Cannon. The late Uncle Joe called Garner "the best poker-player in Congress."

HIS district—the fifteenth—abounds in Mexican lions, wolves, bobcats, coyotes, and deer, not to mention more than 220,000 humans. Further:

Representative Garner, Bermuda onions, and Angora goats have made the district famous. The people of every State feast on its succulent onions. One-half of the yearly mohair clip comes from Texas.

As he is a member of the party that has fought "the robber tariff" for generations, Mr. Garner's Republican friends in Congress enjoy joshing him when he does not object to tariff protection for the mild onion and the meek goat.

HENCE this incident, which we quote from an article by S. J. Woolf, in the New York *Times:*

When Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania read a humorous poem on his attitude toward a tax on wool and one on mohair, entitled, "Garner's Goat of Texas," up jumped the member from that State and declaimed:

Hampy Moore is a helluva poet;
He don't know the difference
Between a sheep and a goet.

Ingram's to the Rescue of all Blazing Cheeks!

THE 2 INGRAM BARBERS • TERRY TUBE OR JERRY JAR

IF shaving makes your cheek blaze like a nine-alarm fire, you're a man who ought to answer this advertisement.

For Ingram's will cool your blazing cheek. It will put out of your life all those "hot nicks." It will be old Extinguisher No. 1 for all the scratches and stings of shaving!

Don't forget, shavers, big and little, that Ingram's Shaving Cream is

cool! Cool!! COOL!!!

Ingram's comes in jars as well as tubes. The jar may be more economical but the tube is more convenient.

Both contain the same fine cream. With the tube or with the jar you're assured of the coolest beard-subduing cream that ever touched the long-suffering face of man. And there isn't a hot spot in a truckload of either!

Because Ingram's is the one cream that was planned with the object of absolute coolness. Coolness was written into its formula. And into every tube and every jar we put three special elements. Secret ingredients that give Ingram's the qualities of a shaving cream, a lotion and a skin tonic combined. It's economical!

Pick the jar or choose the tube. Each has hundreds of thousands of supporters. Each frees the face of the smarts and burns that made shaving so unpleasant.

If you want to try Ingram's before you buy, just mail in the attached coupon for 10 cool shaves—FREE. You're going to like Ingram's!

INGRAM'S
Shaving Cream
IN TUBES OR JARS!

10 COOL SHAVES—FREE

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I'd like to try ten cool Ingram shaves.

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Football's Death-Roll

DEATH has been the twenty-third player in more football games this season than ever before.

He has taken twenty-eight lives at least—possibly more. It is the gridiron's longest death-roll. Why?

Is football, long since revised and reformed with a view to safety, still too dangerous?

Must there be further gridiron safeguards?

Or must players take their chances?

Are the football players of to-day softer than their fathers?

Coaches, sports writers, fathers and mothers, players, the public in general—all are trying to find out.

Tragedy has been no respecter of places, persons, and reputations this football season. Yale's famous bowl, scene of classic intercollegiate struggles, high-school fields, obscure sand lots—all alike have been touched.

Recognizing the possibility that still more fatalities may be reported, the Associated Press offers us a season's list of twenty-eight football deaths, a new all-time high. The largest previous casualty list—twenty names—was in 1925. Here is the 1931 report:

Richard B. Sheridan, West Point cadet; suffered broken neck in game with Yale.

Reuben Getschow, Elmhurst (Ill.) College full-back; suffered broken neck in college game.

James R. Nichols, Alabama University freshman; suffered broken back in practise scrimmage.

C. V. Smith, tackle, of Millsaps College; suffered broken neck in game with Stetson.

Fred Murphy, of Cortlandt (N.Y.) Normal; suffered injuries in game, October 24.

Louis de Sabato, Vandergrift (Pa.) High School; suffered brain concussion in sand-lot game.

William Weed, St. Edward (Neb.) High School; suffered fractured skull in game with Osceola (Neb.) High School.

Allan Wake, St. Edward (Neb.) High School; died of infection following hip injury.

Fred J. Doering, New York City; suffered ruptured blood-vessel in sand-lot game.

Roland Freer, Minneapolis; suffered broken neck in City League game.

Ernest Davis, Bottineau (N. Dak.) High School; died of blood poisoning following football injury.

William Maher, Oakland (Calif.) High School; injured in high-school game.

Raymond Yelinek, Cooley High School, Detroit; died of blood poisoning following injury.

Alvin Dettman, New Albany (Ind.) High School; injured in practise.

James B. Tracey, Nott Terrace High School, Schenectady; injured in game.

Burll Bess, Marysville (Calif.) High School; suffered broken neck.

Michael Kocick, Hermine (Pa.) High School.

Edison Oberlin, Akron (Ohio) High School.

Donald Stickels, Creston (Ia.) High School; died of an infection aggravated by injuries.

Antone Sarocka, Rhinelander (Wis.); suffered fracture in city game.

Kenneth Dreischner, eight years old, Chicago; injured in street game.

William Ursburch, Northeast High School, Philadelphia; collapsed during game, and died of heart disease.

J. T. Chandler, Mount Vernon (Tex.) High School; died of spinal injuries.

Leon Terry, twenty, Monticello A. and M. freshman; suffered cerebral hemorrhage in practise scrimmage.

Robert Hickman, Westville (Ill.) High School; internal injuries suffered in practise.

Cornelius J. Murphy, Fordham right tackle, ruptured blood vessel at base of brain in game with Bucknell; died eleven days later when apparently on the road to recovery.

Woodrow W. Jenningan, Houston schoolboy, died of internal injuries suffered in a sand-lot game.

Browne Campbell, Shidler (Okla.), complications from a broken nose in a game three weeks earlier.

THERE is missing from the record, THE DIGEST is happy to report, one name previously given as a gridiron casualty. In our issue of November 14, in discussing the death of Cadet Sheridan, we mentioned Nate Kleinman of North Philadelphia as a football victim. Mr. Kleinman's name was included on the basis of a published report of his death, which now seems to have been happily erroneous, inasmuch as he writes us to say that he is very much alive.

The 1931 football death-list has received more attention than perhaps is common, both because of its unusual length and because of the sensation created by the death of Cadet Sheridan.

The game of football and the present style of playing have been sharply criticized by the press, altho it is noticeable that this year there has not been the once common demand for the abolition of the sport. Now the demand is for regulation.

When sport produces too many casualties and fatalities, "its regulation becomes a matter of public concern," says the Philadelphia *Record*, continuing:

True friends of sport should be the first to fall in line with a proposal for intelligent and effective reform, for the sake of sport itself. Constructive reform should be early afield, to forestall destructive attack.

Back about 1906 there was a nation-wide agitation over football. Theodore Roosevelt, then President, was a leader in the move for reform, to save the game.

Mass play was ruled out. Open play took its place. The flying wedge disappeared, the forward pass came in.

Open play has developed to such an extent that it has brought new difficulties. The essence of perfect team-work now is hard blocking, "taking men out." The tackler or breaker-up of interference is hit hard.

DAMON RUNYON, writing in the New York *American*, is moved to the observation that "if we lost as many healthy young fellows in two months from spinal meningitis as football has taken in the same

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length of time, it would be considered an epidemic."

Of course, he adds:

I understand that it is the hazard of sport—the chance the player must take, but that's a fair death-rate for a diversion, tho I don't know what can be done about it. In fact, I suppose it shouldn't be mentioned. It might furnish ammunition for the critics of football.

But away back yonder in the days of the mass play, when football was considered a very deadly game indeed, a couple of deaths a season had the editorial writers taking pens in hand. Four or five fatalities would have had Congress passing laws. To-day twenty-five dead get no more than a brief mention in the public prints.

If that many men died in a railroad or mine disaster, it would be first-page news.

Of course, the reason more players are killed nowadays, under the so-called modified conditions of football, than were knocked off in the old days of mass formations, is that thousands of young men are playing football in these times to hundreds a generation back.

Moreover, the old-time players were undoubtedly huskier than the run of players of to-day, because the old conditions of the game required plenty of health. Football may have improved a lot in many respects, but the physical caliber of the players hasn't improved.

Old-time players of the type of Willie Heston and Ted Coy, and even the Indian, Jim Thorpe, didn't have to have stout lines in front of them to cover their charges. They just took the football and crusht through the other blokes all by their lonesome if necessary. They were men of beef and brawn, and all that sort of thing.

So much in criticism of football; and compared to ping-pong, it may be a rough pastime, according to M. E. Tracy, who, in the New York *World-Telegram*, tells us further:

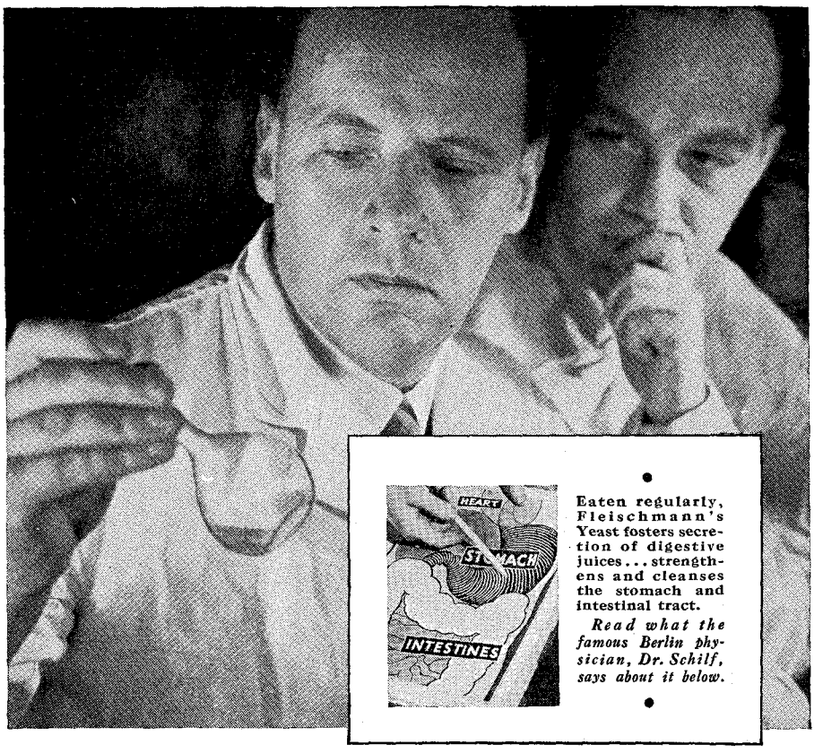
Compared to jousting, or even bull-fighting, it seems quite civilized. As a matter of common sense, it is quite civilized not only in a moral but a mechanical sense.

Perhaps you have wondered why the ancients never thought of football. One reason is that they didn't know how to make the ball. Another is that they lacked the requisite power for quick, coordinate action.

While the total is alarming, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "it is found that only five of the players killed this year were members of college squads. High-school players contributed the greatest number to the total, fourteen, while the others were injured fatally during sand-lot scrimmages." And here are more statistics:

In the last quarter-century there have been only two seasons when the death-list reached twenty. In 1923, eighteen were killed, a mark that was equaled in 1928. There were seventeen deaths in 1927, fifteen in 1915, thirteen in 1908, 1912, 1914, and 1930. Injuries proved fatal to twelve during the seasons of 1909, 1917, 1921, and 1929, while eleven were killed in 1906, 1907, and 1911. The lowest football fatality rate was reached in 1926 when nine succumbed to grid injuries.

Back and head injuries have resulted in the most deaths among football players. Of the five college players killed, three suffered broken necks, and another a broken back.



Eaten regularly, Fleischmann's Yeast fosters secretion of digestive juices . . . strengthens and cleanses the stomach and intestinal tract.

Read what the famous Berlin physician, Dr. Schilf, says about it below.

"It aids the flow of gastric juices—*checks Indigestion*"

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If you want proof of that statement, here are the words of the famous Dr. Erich Schilf, Professor of Physiology and Internal Medicine in the University of Berlin.

"Physicians," he states, "have long prescribed fresh yeast. Its action is very different from that of laxatives and pills. Fresh yeast increases the flow of gastric juices, incites a stronger activity of the intestines . . . helps prevent indigestion and other symptoms of poor health."

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If you want a healthier digestion, a normal appetite, and regular daily elimination of body waste, act on this famous doctor's advice. *Eat fresh yeast!*

Just ask for *Fleischmann's* Yeast—rich in health-giving vitamins B, G and D. Eat three cakes a day, regularly, following the directions on the label.

The noted stomach specialist, DR. AUGUSTE BÉCART, of Paris, says, "To strengthen a weak stomach I prescribe fresh yeast."

"My Case bears out what the Doctors say"

"I felt all in," *writes* David K. Young, *Springfield, Mass.* "I had indigestion. My system was sluggish and my skin showed it . . . A doctor had recommended Fleischmann's Yeast to friends. I tried it—and haven't had any indigestion since."

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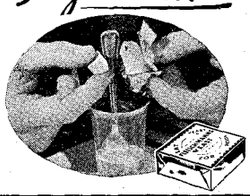
Important



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When a Plane Nose-Dived at a Fiery Volcano

IT SUDDENLY REFUSED TO CLIMB. It was wavering like a stricken bird.

Straight beneath it yawned an earthly Inferno, a scene for Dante, the abyss of "the largest active crater in the world"—a chaos of contorted rocks, fitful fire, smoke, steam, foul fumes, and rending noises. "Abandon hope all ye who enter here!"

Wide World

At Kujulik Bay, After the Narrow Escape

Especially with the velocity of a nose dive, be it added—with proper apologies to Dante.

The plane's engine was paralyzed by subterranean gases from Mount Aniakchak, the Alaskan volcano, which had been giving "the greatest eruption of modern times." The air-mixture was wide open, but fuel value was canceled, the plane reduced to helplessness. A crucial moment—

"Our ship turned tail up and began to be sucked into the erupting area by the rush of cold air toward the volcano's vents," relates the Rev. Father Bernard R. Hubbard, head of the geology department of the University of Santa Clara, California.

FATHER HUBBARD, known in the Far North as "the Glacier Priest," was making his fifth yearly exploration trip in Alaska. He and Aniakchak are old friends. He took his first photographs of it in 1930. During the whole of this fifth trip, last June, he operated a movie camera.

"If we crashed, I thought that the films might be saved and tell our story," said Father Hubbard to a New York *Times* reporter, who visited him on his arrival in New York, the other day, in connection with a lecturing tour.

He and his companions landed at one stage of the trip and did some exploring on foot. With his geologist's pick he collected specimens of the volcanic rocks. More, the energetic priest robed himself, installed a rocky altar, and celebrated mass.

In connection with his work for the missions among the Eskimos, he "traveled 1,600 miles by dog team from the interior of Alaska to Bering Sea, and afterward covered 4,000 miles by airplane," we learn from a Sunday issue of *The Times*.

Returning to the same newspaper's account of the volcano adventure, we find that on last June 2, a Pacific-International plane, piloted by Harry Blunt and Al Monsen, met Father Hubbard at Holy Cross, far in the interior, and took off toward the peninsula. The three members of his student party, Dick Douglass of Georgetown University, Bill Regan of Santa Clara, and Kenneth Chisholm of the University of San Francisco, awaited him at Chignik on the Pacific shore, says the *Times* writer, who then quotes Father Hubbard, thus:

Our chief interest in the flight was in finding out what had happened on the peninsula, as ashes had been falling in the interior since early in May. A report had it that Aniakchak had erupted on May 1. The Bering Sea side had never been flown before.

As we flew past Aniakchak's crater, which was sending up billowing clouds of smoke and gases, we could see only the base of the mountain. We accordingly decided to postpone the flight over the top of the crater.

Upon reaching Chignik, the plane was stript of all unnecessary weight. When the clouds began to break, Blunt took off with Monsen and myself.

We intended to fly over Aniakchak, sixty miles to the northeast, to see what had happened.

The plane bumped through the air over the intervening ranges and we soon sighted the crater and approached its rim. We began to notice very strong gas fumes when we were forty miles away.

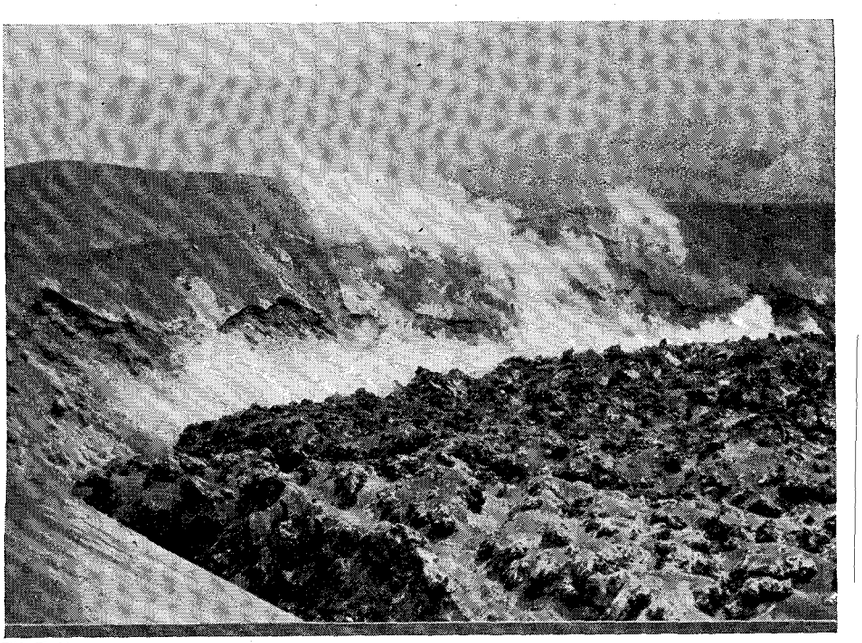
As we flew 2,000 feet above the highest point of the rim, a catastrophe almost overtook us when the fumes from the crater affected the engine.

HERE the adventurous geologist-priest explains the critical situation outlined at the opening of this story.

What to do? Would it be possible to escape from the crater by first diving straight down toward it? By that maneuver could they duck the danger and regain speed on an even keel?

A desperate chance. A forlorn hope. The one way out. As Father Hubbard tells it:

Blunt, with utmost coolness, dived straight downward and,



Wide World

Just a Kink in the Four-Mile Chasm

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with the speed thus gained, righted and shot away from the crater, roaring through the Aniakchak River canyon to come to a landing on Meshik Lake, fifteen miles from the rim.

During the weeks that followed I assembled the student party and equipment. They came by water from Chignik to Kujulik Bay, the nearest approach to the volcano. Together, we thoroughly explored the crater on foot. The data thus gathered

Wide World

Father Hubbard Bags Some Chunks

show the greatest volcanic eruption of modern times.

On May 1, at 10 A. M., a column of white steam went thousands of feet into the air above the volcano.

St. Ann's Lake, in the southwest portion of the crater floor, had evidently allowed its waters to flow down through an earthquake crack to the heated volcanic rocks.

The crater blew up at noon, two hours after the steam had appeared. The explosion was heard at Chignik as well as at points more than 100 miles away.

A black cloud of pumice and ashes blew 20,000 feet into the air, mushroomed, and began to eject its ashes.

They were found more than 300 miles away. At Mushagak and at places on Bristol Bay—about 200 miles distant—ashes fell in conspicuous depths, and 100 miles from the crater the ashes were seven feet deep. In and around the mountain the depth of the ashes and cinders was from three to thirty feet.

In the crater itself a rift four miles long was opened, Father Hubbard tells us, adding that a vent, building up a new cone within the old one, was three miles in circumference. Nor was that the end of it:

The mountain continued erupting for eleven consecutive days until May 11. At noon that day lanterns had to be used at Chignik, sixty miles away, in order to grope through the darkness.

As we flew along we saw dead reindeer and caribou from our plane, and the bodies of swans and other waterfowl floated down the rivers, killed by inhaling the ashes.

After the final explosion, on May 11, the volcano quieted for a few days, and then its activities culminated in a major eruption on May 20, which lasted for a week.

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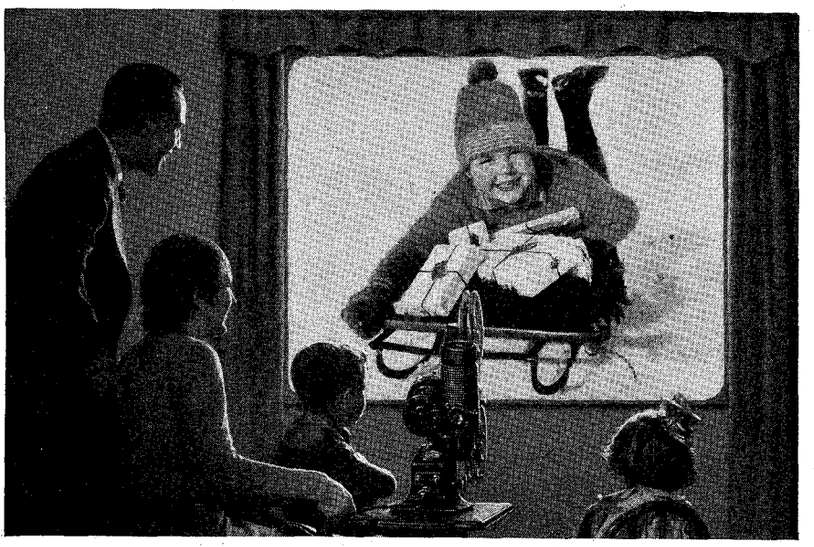

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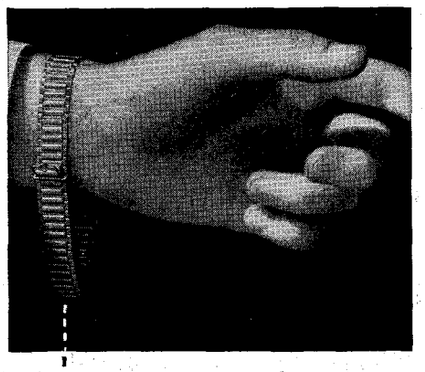

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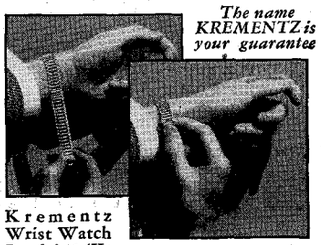

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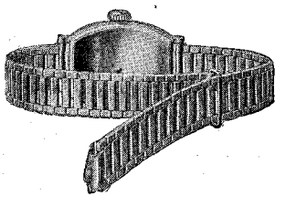

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Baking Our All-America Football Pie

LITTLE JACK HORNER sampled the plums from his Christmas pie.

So we take a tip from Jack and sample some of the plums in the football pie now baking. THE DIGEST'S third annual All-America Team of Teams—that synthesis of leading All-America team selections with which we try each winter to settle all the year's football arguments.

Every new day now brings in some fresh ingredient for our football confection. Perhaps it's the New York *Sun's* team, or the New York *Evening Post's*, or the Newspaper Enterprise Association choices, or the eleven chosen by that indefatigable statistician, Parke H. Davis.

All these teams—or most of them at least—go into our mixing bowl; and when the stirring and blending and baking are done, you'll see an All-America "as is" an All-America.

Beyond this we dare not go in the field of prophecy. We know that you have questions you would like to ask.

How many men will the Trojans of Southern California place on this all-star eleven?

And Notre Dame?

And Harvard, Yale, Georgia, Northwestern, and West Point?

What of Schwartz and Baker, and Pinckert and Cronkite and Orsi and Wood and Booth, and a small army of other heroes?

Just be patient. As a matter of fact, at this point we are asking those same questions ourselves.

Those there be who deride the All-America idea as meaningless and a waste of time. It is useless to choose these teams, the critics argue, because (if for no other reason) they never play a game.

Perhaps. And again, perhaps not.

Picking All-Americas is a difficult job, as George Trevor grants in *The Sun*. But "as long as the spirit of emulation burns in the human breast, so long will honor rolls and ranking lists be worth while."

State pride plays an important part. "It isn't every day," wires a Mississippi editor to THE DIGEST, that Mississippi produces a national football hero. He is alluding, of course, to Marchmont Schwartz, the idol of Bay St. Louis, whose name is among the steady All-America repeaters. And that's only one example.

BUT let's get down to cases. You are anxious to see some of the plums that are going into our pie. So, like a sea-food restaurant that fills its windows with the raw material of its menu, we present a few of our ingredients.

Here, for example, is *The Sun's* team, picked by a nation-wide staff of experts and presented by Mr. Trevor:

Left End—Cronkite, Kansas State.
Left Tackle—Hardy, Harvard.
Left Guard—Munn, Minnesota.
Center—Daugherty, Pittsburgh.
Right Guard—Baker, S. California.
Right Tackle—Kurth, Notre Dame.
Right End—Dalrymple, Tulane.
Quarter-back—Morton, Dartmouth.
Left Half-back—Schwartz, Notre Dame.
Right Half-back—Pinckert, S. California.
Full-back—Rentner, Northwestern.

Charles E. Parker picked the New York *World-Telegram* team, with the aid of some two hundred assistants all over the country. Mr. Parker and his aids, in many cases, selected the same men who figure in *The Sun's* eleven. But not in every case. Says Mr. Parker:

Jerry Dalrymple, of Tulane, and Henry Cronkite, of Kansas State, are the men who win the wing positions on this year's team.

Joseph Kurth, of Notre Dame, and Jess Quatse, of Pittsburgh are its tackles.

Clarence Munn, of Minnesota, and John Baker, of Southern California, claim the guard positions.

Tommy Yarr, of Notre Dame, earns the center post.

Gaius Shaver, of Southern California, is its quarter-back. And Marchmont Schwartz, of Notre Dame; Ernest Pinckert, of Southern California, and Ernest (Pug) Rentner, of Northwestern, are the half-backs and full-back.

MEANWHILE, Parke H. Davis of Easton, Pennsylvania, the recorder of football data, selects the following team, sent broadcast through the land by the Associated Press:

Ends—Jerry Dalrymple, Tulane; Vernon Smith, Georgia.
Tackles—Hugh Rhea, Nebraska; Paul Schwegler, University of Washington.
Guards—Clarence Munn, Minnesota; John Baker, Southern California.
Center—Tom Yarr, Notre Dame.
Quarter-back—Barry Wood, Harvard.
Half-backs — Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame; Ernest Rentner, Northwestern.
Full-back—Albie Booth, Yale.

On a later day, for good measure, the Associated Press broadcast another blend of All-America tutti-frutti, this one the creation of that experienced chef, Lou Little, Columbia's head football coach. Oh, it's everybody's game. Here's Chef Little's little dish:

Left End—John Orsi, Colgate.
Left Tackle—Irad B. Hardy, Jr., Harvard.
Left Guard—Clarence Munn, Minnesota.
Center—William McDuffee, Columbia.
Right Guard—John W. Baker, Southern California.
Right Tackle—John M. Price, Army.
Right End—Gerald Dalrymple, Tulane.
Quarter-back—Eugene McEver, Tennessee.
Left Half-back—Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame.
Right Half-back—Erny Pinckert, Southern California.
Full-back—Ernest Rentner, Northwestern.

The New York *Evening Post's* team is

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a consensus of eleven teams picked by eleven members of its sports staff.

GREAT players have been left out, of course, *The Evening Post* admits, hinting at some of its difficulties—difficulties which we know only too well. "But there were only eleven places, and the number of those eligible for picking must run close to 10,000, while the process of elimination is slow. The East, the West, the North, and the South are represented." Here is the line-up *The Evening Post* presents:

Left End—Gerald Dalrymple, Tulane.
Left Tackle—Dallas Marvil, Northwestern.
Left Guard—Clarence Munn, Minnesota.
Center—Ralph Daugherty, Pittsburgh.
Right Guard—John W. Baker, Southern California.
Right Tackle—Joseph Kurth, Notre Dame.
Right End—John F. Orsi, Colgate.
Quarter-back—William Hanson Morton, Dartmouth.
Left Half-back—Marchmont Schwartz, Notre Dame.
Right Half-back—Don Zimmerman, Tulane.
Full-back—Ernest Rentner, Northwestern.

And the cry is still, "They come!"

"Pushing Big Shots Out of Bed"

SAY, some of them "have a new excuse for every morning of the year. You have to just shove them out of bed and order them around if you want to get any results at all."

But that's just one of the routine problems of the exciting profession of keeping big business men and others fit, as Artie McGovern described it to Beverly Smith, and Mr. Smith describes it to us in *The American Magazine.*

Artie measures five feet, four inches, we read. His face is boyish, but it is scarred by the prize-ring. He is blest with "a flash of humor and a touch of the Hell's Kitchen gamin."

He tells with special relish of "pushing the big shots out of bed," we are assured:

When his gymnasium began to prosper, about fifteen years ago, McGovern discovered that some of the corporation executives among his clientele were too rushed during the day by their business engagements to come to the gymnasium. They put off their exercise from day to day. Artie couldn't tolerate that, so he began going to their houses early in the morning, arousing them, and giving them their exercises on the spot.

This developed into a special part of his physical-culture service.

"Now I have about twenty boys out every morning," Mr. McGovern told me. "In winter you will see them going into houses and apartments along Park and Fifth Avenues almost before it's light. They have keys—just walk right into the bedrooms and yank the covers off the millionaires. The masseurs come along twenty minutes later.

"It's not as easy as you would think. It takes as much diplomacy as an ambassador to get some of them out of bed. You mustn't make them too mad, but you've got to get them up. You've got to give them orders.

IT was during the war that McGovern began to develop his home service, and learned the difficulties of rousing the sleepy. Mr. Smith asked him to tell more about it, and he did—thus:

"I remember a banker who was so mad one morning when I woke him up that he went after me with his bare fists.

"The strangest morning assignment I ever had was with Helen Clay Frick in 1919. She was supposed to be the richest bachelor girl in the world. Her doctor had a theory that she should be made to do what she liked least. That was boxing; so I was sent up to the famous Frick mansion on Fifth Avenue to box with her. She put on gloves, but she had no interest in it. It was silly foolishness, she said.

"That was the first morning. Well, the second morning it happened I had a badly chapped lip. Miss Frick gave me a little tap and the lip started to bleed freely. Miss Frick's eyes opened wide.

"'What did that?' she asked.

"'You did it,' I said. 'That was a terrible sock you gave me. Go easy.'

"Well, sir, from that minute Miss Frick was a boxing fan. The next day she called me up and asked me to send four pairs of boxing-gloves up to her house. She was giving a dinner party that night, and she wanted to put on a couple of bouts among the guests. It did her good, too. She put on seven pounds."

ALTHO Mr. McGovern makes his living by exercise, he is strongly opposed to overdoing it. "Every customer must be handled differently," is an axiom that the gym director elaborates thus:

"Babe Ruth has to be kidded into everything. If you suggest a thing, he's against it. If I told him to lay off sweets and pastry, he'd go out and eat half a dozen pies *à la mode.* But I look sad.

"'What's the trouble, Artie,' says the Babe.

"'A good friend of mine died last night, Babe. Bill Brown. Diabetes.'

"'What's diabetes?' says the Babe.

"'Well,' I say, 'Bill Brown was a great big fellow. Always ate a lot of sweets and pastries. It gave him diabetes.'

"The Babe doesn't say anything, but he begins to go light on pie *à la mode.*

"Paul Whiteman was a surprize. Most people think he's just a fat man. They don't know he used to be an intercollegiate heavyweight boxing champ. Fast as lightning on his feet. He can beat Babe Ruth at handball.

"One of the finest of the older men is John Muir, the oldest member of the Stock Exchange when he came to me. He is now eighty-four, and hasn't a gray hair on his head. Has every one of his original teeth. He's very methodical. Takes moderate exercises for every muscle.

"John Philip Sousa is another grand old man. He's seventy-six, and in fine shape. When he came to me a couple of years ago he couldn't lift his left hand to his head. He had conducted his band with his right hand, holding the left across his chest, for so many years that the muscles of the left side lost their function. He had to take a slow, painful, patient series of exercises, but he went through with it."

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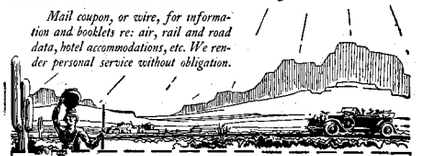
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How Football Stars Are Scoring in the Game of Life

HOWLING successes or dismal failures? Where are the football heroes of yesterday, the strapping lads who tackled dad as he raced for a touch-down? What are they doing? How well are they doing it?

Here we are plunged into controversy.

They aren't amounting to much, according to a recent bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation, quoted by Parke H. Davis in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine.

"They are making good in a big way as presidents, senators, judges, captains of industry," reply partizans of the sport.

Mr. Davis has sought light on the question by checking up on the after-college activities of a long list of the football-players, coaches, and managers of the past, and the result reads almost as much like a Who's Who of American public life as of the gridiron.

First look among the Presidents of the United States, Mr. Davis suggests as he continues with a bit of history:

When Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale on November 23, 1876, adopted the Rugby rules in a convention in the old Massasoit House, at Springfield, there was only one man in Princeton who had played the English game.

He was a young Virginian by the name of Tom Wilson. Consequently, Tom was immediately elected director by his class, and then secretary of the Board of Directors by other directors.

The word "coach," originally "coacher," did not come into the language until ten years later. Tom Wilson at once vigorously set about organizing a Princeton Rugby football team. In 1876 Princeton lost to Yale; in 1878 defeated Harvard, but drew with Yale; and in 1878 beat both Harvard and Yale, thus giving to Tom Wilson the distinction of having been one of Princeton's first football coaches, and the first to beat both Harvard and Yale.

I was one of the fortunate men to come under the coaching of Woodrow Wilson.

Four years later I was the coach at Amherst. The captain that year was Herbert Pratt, destined to be so successful as to become President of the Standard Oil Company.

One of our star half-backs was John Deering, who became a judge up in Maine. Deering had a tall, grave, tawny-haired room-mate who, altho very studious, yet had to live in a thick football atmosphere, and hugely enjoyed it, for he was a regular attendant at football practises. One afternoon I walked up to him on the sidelines, and thanked him for his interest in the team.

"May I ask your name?" I said.

"Oh," he replied, with a cordial smile, "just call me 'Red.'"

"I will call you 'Red' all right," I rejoined, "but as we are to be associated together for ten weeks, I would like to know your real name."

"My name," said he, "is Calvin Coolidge."

While we are presenting Presidents, let us introduce President Herbert Hoover as the financial manager of the Stanford football eleven of 1894. Mr. Hoover wisely engaged Walter Camp as coach,

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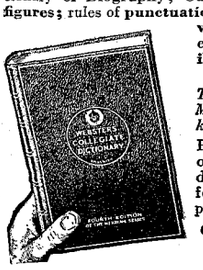
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took his team on a tour of the West, and won the championship of that territory. California and Chicago being among the conquered.

Mr. Hoover recently held a reunion for the team, of which he was business manager, and was photographed holding the ball as if planning a forward pass. More:

Mr. Coolidge had in his Cabinet, one after another, four men, all of whom were guards in their day. The first of these was Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, who played guard at Michigan. When he resigned, his place was taken by Curtis Wilbur, who previously had been a Federal Judge in California, and who in his youth had been a cadet at Annapolis, where he played football and held the position of guard.

When President Coolidge was called upon to select an Attorney-General, his thoughts fell upon a strong, square, upstanding guard at Amherst who had become a great lawyer.

This old football man was Harlan P. Stone, who, after a brilliant service as Attorney-General, was appointed to the United States Supreme Court. In filling the vacancy President Coolidge thought of another old football man, a former guard and center at Tufts, John Sargent, and appointed him Attorney-General. And so, you see, we have made an auspicious start in our search for successful football men.

So much for football and the Presidency. Now let's call the roll of grid-trained Congressmen. Thus:

Years ago, Rhode Island was represented in the Upper House by Frederick Lippitt. In his undergraduate days at Brown, Senator Lippitt was elected captain of the varsity football team in his freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years, the only instance of such a feat in the annals of the sport.

A few years ago Pennsylvania was represented by George Wharton Pepper, a tall, heavy-shouldered, athletic Senator. And rightly, for Senator Pepper came from an old-time rush-line at the University of Pennsylvania.

In the United States Senate to-day is a fighting personality, Lynn J. Frazier, from North Dakota, of which State he was thrice Governor before coming to the Senate. Where could Lynn Frazier have acquired a better training than on the football field at the University of North Dakota, upon whose teams he played quarter-back, and served as captain?

Let us now visit the other wing of the Capitol and ascertain what old football men, if any, have risen to be members of the House of Representatives.

As we enter the chamber a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome man of rugged countenance and deep voice is speaking. He is advocating a resumption of football relations between the Army and Navy. He is Hamilton Fish, of New York. Memory sees him again at right tackle and as captain at Harvard, holding firmly his line against Yale, while Victor Kennard kicks the goal from the field that won the game for Harvard in 1908.

Listening to "Ham's" stirring speech is an athletic figure on the Democratic side, whom we easily recognize as Hubert Fisher, of a Tennessee district, a mighty center at Princeton in 1901.

Across the chamber on the Republican side, is O. B. Burtness, of the First District of North Dakota, who captained the team at the university in that State in 1908.

A large number of football men have preceded Congressmen Fish, Fisher, and Burtness in the House. In the early days of the sport Harvard had two active players, both of whom became Congressmen. One of the these was Lucius N. Littauer, of New York, famous in many other ways. The other was John Simpkins, of the "Cape" District of Massachusetts.

In these same years Yale had a football pioneer by the name of Peter A. Porter, who went to Congress from New York's "Niagara" District.

Six present-day Governors are in part products of the football gridiron, Mr. Davis tells us as we read on:

If you were fortunate enough to have seen the Harvard-Princeton game in 1911, you may remember a Harvard player leaving the field with a broken arm just before Sam White made a famous run. The injured player was William Tudor Gardiner, who now occupies the gubernatorial chair in Maine.

Coming down the coast from Maine we find the next football Governor is none other than Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania. He did not make the first team at Yale, but he was faithful to the hard grilling of the second eleven, and was awarded an honorary "Y" for his faithfulness.

Princeton produced George White, who holds the gubernatorial chair in Ohio. Governor White was active on the second team at Princeton for four years, and later played sensationally on one of the great municipal teams in Ohio in the 'nineties. He participated in the Klondike gold rush, came back to Ohio and entered the oil business, went to Congress, and later became chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Hon. Harry G. Leslie, Governor of Indiana, was a member of the ill-fated Purdue University football team that suffered many casualties in a railroad wreck. Gov. George H. Dern, of Utah, was an active and aggressive lineman at the University of Nebraska. Gov. O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, had the honor of being captain of two college elevens, North Carolina State College and later North Carolina, when he entered the law department of that school.

The successful careers of old football men at West Point and Annapolis would fill a large book. Let us limit ourselves to mention of four men who achieved their letters before entering the service academies: Gen. Peyton C. March, at Lafayette; Gen. Leonard C. Wood, who starred at Georgia Tech; Rear-Admiral George Willets, once famous at Rutgers, and Rear-Admiral George Holcomb Barrett, of Massachusetts State "Aggies."

The judiciary all over the nation abounds with the names of great men, some gone and some still alive, who were football stars. There is Judge Charles J. Parker, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Robert R. Grant, an old Harvard star, who became a great judge at Boston; David T. Marvel, an old Princeton player, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware; Judge Edward Glennon, once a guard at Fordham, and Philip J. McCook, Trinity end, now members of the Supreme Court of New York State. We must not fail to mention Judge Walter P. Steffen, of Chicago, who leaves his bench each fall to coach Carnegie Tech.

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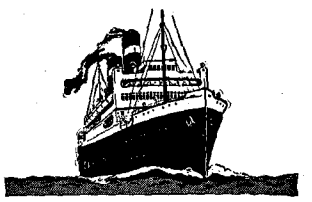

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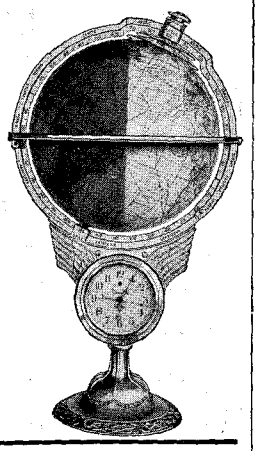

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Farming's Bad Enough, But Amateur Sleuthing's a Lot Worse

JOE HUNSAKER had found the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow—or so he thought.

When the police rushed into the farmhouse near Green City, Missouri, one day late last March, and captured Fred Burke, Hunsaker, a sixteen-dollar-a-week filling-station attendant, figured that he was on Easy Street for the rest of his life. He was the amateur detective who, in the best traditions of the mystery story, had succeeded where the police had failed.

Burke, to mention only a few of the charges against him, was accused of killing a policeman in St. Joseph, Michigan, of killing Frankie Yale in New York, and of taking part in the infamous St. Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago in 1929. A small fortune in rewards had been offered for him. And in the meantime:

He was spending most of his time in Green City under the name of Richard White.

He had married the daughter of a near-by farmer.

He was apparently a prosperous, respectable business man, altho no one knew just what he did for a living.

Hunsaker recognized his picture in a detective-story magazine, took Allan Morrison, a real-estate man, into his confidence, and began planning the capture. The details of this sensation of last spring need not detain us now. Hunsaker, who had never had more than $250 at one time, according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, saw visions of prosperity.

He figured out the rewards at $75,000.

That meant clothes for his wife, education for their little girl, a plumbing-shop in Kansas City for himself.

BUT how different is the reality.

Burke is now serving a life sentence in Michigan for the murder of Charles Skelly, a policeman of St. Joseph, Michigan, we read in *The Post-Dispatch.*

"And Hunsaker is doing farm work near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, still trying to eke out a living for himself and family. His hopes of wealth are gone. His profits from his exploit have simmered down to a share in a $1,000 reward and what he earned by writing of his experience for a magazine."

Farming isn't very good now, he says, but amateur sleuthing is a lot worse.

And the $75,000 dream? It had been plausible enough according to the aggregate rewards offered, as *The Post-Dispatch* lists them:

By Chicago and other Illinois authorities, $60,500. This was in connection with the killing of the seven Moran gangsters in a garage on St. Valentine's Day. After Burke had killed Patrolman Skelly, his home near St. Joseph, Michigan, was raided, and in it was found a machine-gun which experts later said, was one of those used in the Chicago slaughter.

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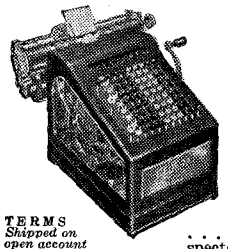

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By Ohio authorities, $7,500. Burke was accused of holding up an express truck and killing a policeman in Toledo, in 1928. Toledo police said Burke handled the machine-gun for the robber-gang in that affair.

For the robbery of a bank at Cadillac, Michigan, $5,000, and for the slaying of Patrolman Skelly, $6,000.

For a bank robbery at Jefferson, Wisconsin, $5,000. In that robbery securities valued at more than $350,000 were taken. The bulk of this loot was found in Burke's Michigan home.

For the robbery of a bank in Peru, Indiana, $5,000.

Additional miscellaneous rewards totaled $7,500.

The grand total of the rewards, then, as compiled immediately after the capture, was $96,500.

HUNSAKER, for a while, however, "thought it was much more than that, as he had read of a good many other crimes for which Burke was wanted." Among them:

The desperado was suspected of having participated in the $2,225,000 robbery of a bank in Lincoln, Nebraska, and of murder and robbery in New Orleans. He was accused of bank robbery and murder in Memphis, Tennessee; of robberies in Cincinnati, Akron, and Hamilton, Ohio, and Paterson, New Jersey.

At first it had seemed to Hunsaker not unlikely that the prize money for Burke's captors would run between $100,000 and $150,000. A tentative agreement was reached among the group responsible for the capture; the largest amount, perhaps $75,000, would go to Hunsaker; a small amount to Morrison, and the remainder to the officers who had arrested Burke.

AMONG the conflicting claims for custody of Burke, Governor Caulfield of Missouri finally favored those of the State of Michigan, the *Post-Dispatch* writer tells us as he continues:

He allowed the prisoner to be taken to St. Joseph for trial for the murder of the policeman.

For ten days after the arrest and positive identification of Burke, Hunsaker says he lived in the clouds.

Then came the awakening. Some enterprising reporter figured out a story whereby Hunsaker had a chance to collect only $6,000—if the killer was convicted in St. Joseph. Five thousand of this came from the State of Michigan, $1,000 from the city and county where Skelly met death.

All rewards had been offered on a basis of "arrest and conviction" of Fred Burke. With Burke arrested and being convicted in St. Joseph, Michigan, there was no chance to convict him in any other State.

Burke pleaded guilty in Michigan. This plea of guilty voided all other offers of rewards. Michigan has a law whereby a convicted murderer can not be extradited to another State. Moreover, with Burke getting life imprisonment, no other State was anxious to go to the expense of a long-drawn-out trial, where the killer might not get more than a life sentence anyway.

Overnight, Hunsaker's dreams of riches had been reduced to a mere $6,000. And even of this amount he would have to divide some with the men who helped him.

The day Burke pleaded guilty to Skelly's murder, Hunsaker wrote Michigan authorities asking for the proper procedure to collect the reward.

The heart-breaking reply was that $5,000 of the reward-money had been offered for Burke's arrest providing he was captured within six months after Skelly's murder, and that the time limit had expired several months before the capture.

BUT there was "still one consolation for Joe—and only one left. There was still that $1,000 reward offered by St. Joseph officials. There could be no argument about this reward. So he wrote for it." And this happened:

A few days later even that hope was destroyed. He was informed that this reward, also, had expired.

A short time ago, however, the city officials of St. Joseph decided that the capture of Burke should not go entirely unrewarded. They voted to waive the expiration of the $1,000 reward, and pay it, dividing it between the St. Joseph, Missouri, policemen who arrested Burke, and Hunsaker, and Morrison.

Having trouble collecting the reward, however, is not Hunsaker's only trouble. From the day of Burke's capture, strange people and strange cars passed his cottage in Green City. Naturally his mind was not at ease, because he knew that Burke must have desperate companions who would like to avenge him.

At first Hunsaker didn't pay much attention to the strangers in Green City, but eventually they got on his nerves. He received many threatening letters.

He left Green City and retired to the farm.

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The New Rivalry on the Wires

IT IS AN IMPORTANT MOMENT in the corporate lives of our great communications systems.

Here is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on the one hand, and the Western Union-Postal Telegraph combination on the other, competing for the business of transmitting the "printed" word.

The New York *Herald Tribune* calls it "a two-sided fight for what each organization believes is its rightful province."

It is all a development of the teletypewriter service, explains *The Business Week:*

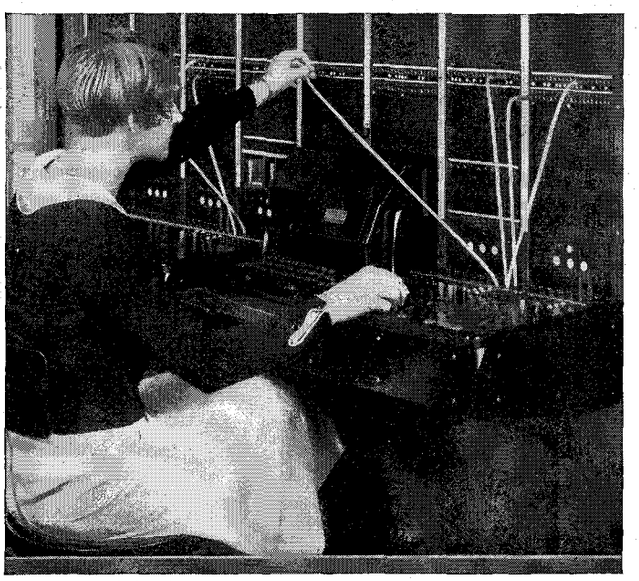
These are the clever machines which put telegraph operators out of business by automatically reproducing typewritten messages between distant points. For years a Bell teletypewriter service has been available to news agencies, business concerns, etc., for communication between two definite points.

Revolutionary is the establishment [November 21] of exchanges through which any teletypewriter subscriber can be put in direct touch with any other. Rates: For first five minutes, from 50 cents for a fifty-mile radius to $4.60 for 2,500 miles; later, perhaps, a guaranty charge of $30 a month; no installation charge. Speed—150 to 200 words in five minutes.

The step marks a definite move by A. T. & T. for a greater share of telegraph business.

Reply by the Western Union and Postal was prompt and vigorous.

After a half-century of rivalry, they are combining against the Bell giant. Beginning December 1, W. U. and Postal offered a consolidated service for their "printer" subscribers by connecting their lines.



Courtesy of Bell Telephone System

A Teletypewriter Central Switchboard

One of the 140 switching points on the Bell telephone system through which subscribers can type back and forth with each other just as telephone subscribers have always done.

But they have no retort to the telephone-exchange feature. Also, they lease A. T. & T. wires. And they must buy their "printers" from the Teletypewriter Company, purchased, in September, 1930, by A. T. & T.'s subsidiary, Western Electric. Thus, the telegraph companies are so placed that they must share with the telephone colossus.

For its service, Bell establishes 141 exchanges covering every part of the country. The new business will take up some of the slack caused by the decline in wire leasing by brokers, etc. No extra wires have been laid, the system having been created by a combination of existing circuits.

The service also can be transmitted via telephone lines without disturbing conversations. To make a call, the teletypewriter girl touches a switch, types a number read at the exchange. After plugging in, subscribers can teletype back and forth as if they were talking.

The Western Union and the Postal were invited to join the Bell System in establishing the service. Terms were not acceptable, and they decided to give battle through a national hook-up. Bell and W. U.-Postal each have about 10,000 "printer" subscribers.

THE two competitors have contended from the outset, so we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that the merits of the two services and the machines to be used in sending messages from business offices to branches in near-by and distant cities will decide the matter, and the public will use the best service." American Telephone, it is explained, operates the teletype machine on a two-way circuit, much as a telephone is used, and the opposition uses a printer machine, which is handled in much the same way as a telegram, only the messages travel direct from sending point to destination without other than automatic interruption or relay.

"We call it competition," says President Newcomb Carlton, of the Western Union, adding that "the telegraph companies believe that they have perfected a machine and an operating personnel that will render the same efficient service that has in the past been rendered in transmitting telegrams."

But officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have repeatedly contended that they are not in direct competition with the telegraph companies, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*—

This contention hangs upon the fact that users of their machine will be connected by a central-station switchboard operator just as is the practise when a telephone call is made. The opposing combination contend that inasmuch as the American Telephone service provides for transportation of the printed word, the company is doing a telegraph or "record communication" business and has, therefore, exceeded the limits within which it has heretofore operated, the transmission of the "spoken" word.

THE joint telegraph-printer service of the two telegraph companies is known as the "Timed Wire Service."

The 9,059 telegraph-printer customers of the two companies, with about 11,000 teletypewriters in their offices, have been interconnected. Connections are made through the major telegraph offices of each system.

So reports the New York *Times*, which also quotes American Telephone officials to the effect that their new teletypewriter service has made possible the reemployment of about fifteen hundred former employees. It is also said to have "created an increased demand for printers manufactured by the Teletype Corporation, and for teletypewriter exchange switchboards manufactured by the Western Electric Company."

From the standpoint of the public, says a writer on the financial page of *The Times*, "the great advantage of this competition will be the cheapness of the services as now offered; the expense per word transmitted will depend solely on the efficiency of the typist employed by the client."

IN Wall Street, it is wondered whether this first joint endeavor on the part of Western Union and Postal will eventually lead to a merger. Two strong forces prevent actual consolidation now, so we read on the New York *World-Telegram's* financial page:

First, the White Act prevents the merger of a telegraph and radio company.

International Telephone, which controls Postal Telegraph, also has on its list of subsidiaries Mackay Radio. This would stand in the way of unification.

Second, it was believed the Sherman antitrust act would also stand in the way of merger.

In some quarters it was believed the latter barrier would be obliterated if American Telephone presented sufficient competition in the telegraph business. In that case, some observers believed the Mackay Radio could be segregated to permit merger of the telegraph companies.

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A 100-Per-Cent. Liquid Bank

THE future historian of banking has now been furnished, we are told, with a definite symbol of the extent to which our lack of confidence in banks has gone during the present depression.

This symbol, continues the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is a new bank just organized in Florida, which will not be allowed to have other assets than cash and United States Government bonds.

Here is "an atavistic revival of primitive banking methods," which leads the New York editor to indulge in such reflections as these:

Outside of constituting a safekeeping place for depositors' funds, and an agency for the collection of credit instruments owned by customers, the new bank will not furnish service to the community.

The basic function of commercial banking, which is to provide working capital to industry and trade through the making of loans, will be ruled out of the purposes of the institution.

Unless wider branch-banking powers are given the larger banks shortly, it is likely that several additional institutions of this kind will have to be established before long in communities where existing facilities are inadequate or absent because suspensions and currency-hoarding has been prevalent.

Under such conditions, safety rather than interest return is desired by depositors and assured 100-per-cent. liquidity may be the only device that could restore confidence in local banking institutions.

It is to be hoped, however, that such banks as are now being organized virtually as safe-deposit institutions will soon be able to broaden their scope of activity to include conservative commercial-banking operations, as the panic feeling among the public in such areas ends, and it is realized once again that it is possible to run a bank that gives all reasonable service to the community in the form of sound loans without having to close when depression arrives.

Discouraging the Buyers

THE lack of buying power has not been the chief factor in the decline of retail sales, argues the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company of Chicago in its current letter.

Rather, we are told, "the principal deterrent has been the inability to secure the goods desired":

Retail merchandise stocks in general are depleted, but more than that, many stores have loaded their counters and shelves with obsolete merchandise from old stored stocks, which they are attempting to move at fairly good prices.

The consumer finds it difficult to supply his needs in numerous lines of merchandise, and frequently becomes discouraged and gives up the buying of the article altogether.

Thus is buying discouraged in certain lines, and the money diverted to other lines where merchants, alert to the situation, are taking advantage of the greatest opportunity in a generation to build up their clientele.

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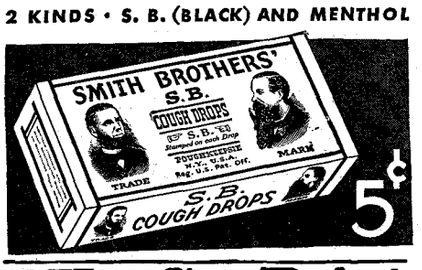

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Shifting Railroad Leadership

A RAILROAD president resigns. Then another is picked from some other road to take his place.

That leaves another vacancy to be similarly filled, and so the executives are shifted about until the ultimate vacancy is filled somewhere by promotion, and minor executives move up the ladder.

That is what is happening, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* points out, as Patrick E. Crowley resigns as President of the New York Central, effective next New Year's Day. He is to be succeeded by Frederick Ely Williamson, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; whose place is to be taken by President Ralph Budd of the Great Northern; then Mr. Budd is to be succeeded by William P. Kenney, a vice-president of the Great Northern.

In the city where Mr. Williamson has been making his headquarters, *The Journal of Commerce* is willing to say that he ought to be worth, in terms of New York Central stock, at least $25 a share:

> As president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Mr. Williamson has held operating expenses to a minimum.
>
> In 1929, the Burlington's ratio of operating expenses to operating revenue was 68.69 per cent. In 1930 its operating ratio was 69.94 per cent.—a remarkably small increase in view of the decline in traffic, and a much better showing than most railroad presidents were able to make.
>
> There is a tradition on the New York Central that a new president must always be an operating man. Mr. Williamson is an operating man.
>
> But there were doubtless other reasons for his selection to succeed Mr. Patrick E. Crowley. He is one railroad president who recognizes the value of publicity, and is not afraid of newspaper men.
>
> Mr. Williamson is not an executive of the old school. Yet he is democratic, and exceedingly popular with Burlington employees.
>
> The Burlington loses a remarkably able man in Mr. Williamson. In Mr. Ralph Budd, who will come from the presidency of the Great Northern to the presidency of the Burlington, it will acquire another.
>
> Mr. Budd has had thirty-two years of railroad experience, and has been president of the Great Northern for twelve years. His selection as president of the Burlington is a guaranty that it will continue to be a strong and efficient railroad.

AND we have a good word for the retiring executive of the New York Central in the columns of the same paper:

> In the railroad industry Mr. Crowley has distinguished himself in many ways.
>
> He has been described as a "Modest Dynamo" and as "Pull Eighty Cars" Crowley in acknowledgment of the determination of purpose which accomplished for his road the feat of a single engine pulling eighty cars of freight.
>
> The retiring executive has always been revered by the 130,000 employees under him, and his sympathetic understanding of their problems never failed.

The railroad career of Mr. Crowley started in 1878, when he became a telegraph operator for the Erie Railroad. He was train dispatcher for the Erie from 1885 to 1889, in February of which year he became affiliated with the New York Central. He has served the latter road and its subsidiaries in various capacities since that time.

THE resignation of President Crowley reminds the New York *Times* of the impressive "list of water-boys, section-hands, rodmen, telegraph operators, trainmen, and clerks" who have reached the top in railroading. *The Times* recalls the study of the careers of railroad executives made

Wide World

New York Central's New President

Frederick E. Williamson, who takes office January 1.

a few years ago by Kenneth F. Burgess, general solicitor of the Burlington; and having in mind some of the facts thus revealed, it comments as follows on the democratic character of the railroad business:

> One need not have more than a common-school education, or may even be self-educated, to win the highest prizes.
>
> Daniel Willard, head of the Baltimore and Ohio, started from the job of a tracklayer; President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania was a rodman at sixteen; Charles H. Markham of the Illinois Central began life as a water-boy; President Underwood of the Erie in his early years was a brakeman; President Loree of the Delaware and Hudson carried a surveying rod; Atterbury of the Pennsylvania was an apprentice and assistant foreman of engines; William G. Besler, President of the Central of New Jersey, was a trainmaster's clerk; Howard Elliott of the New Haven and the Northern Pacific was a rodman.
>
> The rule that the best shall be promoted is a policy of self-interest. President Crowley's successor, Frederick E. Williamson, of the Burlington, was a clerk in the Albany office of the New York Central, twenty-three years ago, and Mr. Budd, next president of the same road, began as a rodman on the Chicago Great Western.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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aught, ought.—"R. P. S.," Baton Rouge, La.—The former means anything whatever, any (even the smallest) part; the latter, as a noun, is a corruption of *naught*, a cipher. *Naught* is *not aught*, that is, not anything, thus nothing, and hence the figure *0*, a cipher. Careful speakers do not replace this word by *ought*.

book: first published.—"P. J. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—As books were not *published* in the meaning of the word as understood to-day, the answer is that the earliest verified print is the woodcut of St. Christopher of the date 1423. The oldest type printing, "Letters of Indulgence," bears the written date 1454. The earliest book *bearing a printed date* is the famous Psalter issued by John Fust and Peter Schoeffer in 1457. Block printing was known to the Chinese in 593 A. D.

Adrian Junius, born at Hoorn in Holland, 1512, claimed the honor of the first book for Laurens Janszoon Koster (or Coster), "who printed with blocks a book of images and letters, *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, about 1438."

decisive, sesquicentennial.—"A. J. A.," Fortress Monroe, Va.—The correct pronunciations are (1) *di-sai'siv* (first *i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, second *i* as in *hit*); (2) *ses''kwi-sen-ten'i-al* (*e's* as in *get*, *i's* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*.)

decorative, speculative.—"E. O. H.," Marion, Ind.—These words are correctly pronounced (1) *dek'o-re''tiv* (first *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, second *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*); (2) *spek'-yu-le''tiv* (first *e* as in *get*, *u* as in *full*, second *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*).

gerrymander.—"L. H.," Bronxville, N. Y.—As a verb *gerrymander* means to alter the political map, as of a State, so that the voting-districts are unfairly or abnormally arranged, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a particular party or candidate. It has the additional meaning of to garble and misconstrue, as the premises in an argument, so as to arrive at a forced conclusion. It is also used, tho rarely, in the sense of to divide into crooked or tortuous parcels, as a district or region. As a noun it means the unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or county involving such changes in the political map as are unfair to a party or a candidate.

rear.—"H. S. D.," Richmond, Va.—This word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *raeran* (from *risan*, meaning "rise"). In connection with this meaning, it has been used in the sense of to lift up or elevate; to build up or erect; to bring up or nurture. The use of the word in the sentence, "This vast amount is to be spent in *rearing* decent houses for the needy ones," is correct.

solder.—"F. G. A.," Medford, Mass.—The correct pronunciation of this word in the United States is *sod'er*, the "l" being silent, but in Great Britain the "l" is pronounced. This word has been spelled variously since its introduction. From the French *soudur* in 1374 it became *sow'der* in 1485, a form that was used as late as 1603, even tho it was changed to *saw'dyer* in 1540, *saw'der* in 1566, a form used as late as 1667. *Sod'er*, dating from 1584, was used also in 1733, and was displaced by the form *sod'der* in 1677, which found favor with some writers until 1750, but in 1724 the spelling was changed to *solder*. Among the Scots the "o" in the word was pronounced long. Thomas Sheridan, the Irishman, pronounced it short, and the "l" was silent as long ago as 1780, but the Englishman, Walker, in 1791, and the Scotsman, Jameson, in 1827, noted *sol'der* as the correct pronunciation. Still this does not alter modern American usage, according to which *sod'er* is the correct pronunciation.

superfluous.—"W. C. Z.," Dallas, Tex.—The correct pronunciation is *siu-pur'flu-us*—*iu* as *eu* in *feud*, first *u* as in *burn*, second *u* as in *full*, third *u* as in *but*. The pronunciation *siu''par-flu'us*, frequently heard, is incorrect.

Wagnalls.—"O. D.," Denver, Colo.—This name is pronounced *wag'nalz*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*.

whole of.—"M. V.," Boston, Mass.—This phrase should not be used for *whole* or *entire* before a plural noun; as, "The *whole of* the (rather the *entire*) audience rose and cheered." Nor can *whole of* be substituted for *all*; as, "The *whole of* the conspirators were caught," which should read, "*All* the conspirators were caught."

yeast.—"L. S.," New York City.—This word is pronounced *yist* (*i* as in *police*), a pronunciation used by Barclay (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Johnson (1755), Barclay (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) spelled the word *yest*, and pronounced the *e* as in *met*. Kenrick (1773) spelled the word *yest* and pronounced it *yist* (*i* as in *hit*). Shakespeare used the form *yest* ("The Winter's Tale," act iii, sc. 3).

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

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Call the Mortician.—HE—"Why is the flag at half-mast?"

SHE—"The place is dead."—*Midwestern Gelded Gosling.*

Power of Gold.—"Is the doctor treating her for nervousness?"

"Oh, dear, no. She's rich enough to have psychoneurosis."—*Boston Transcript.*

With the Angels.—Suggested for THE LITERARY DIGEST'S collection:

Pity the rise of I. M. Hot,
He struck a match, he should have not.
—*Midtowner (New York).*

But He Improves on Acquaintance.—Horace Greeley once said he didn't believe in ghosts, but was afraid of them. Many fathers are that way about Santa Claus.—*Louisville Times.*

Love Me, Love My Dad.—"What did her father say when you asked him for her hand?"

"He wanted to know if I could support him in the same style that she did."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fly in the Ointment.—"I hear your sister is married. Is she happy?"

"Very. There is only one thing annoys her. She can't bear her husband.

"But one can't expect everything."—*Vikingen (Oslo).*

Tip to the Top.—TOURIST (having looked over historic castle, to butler)—"We've made a stupid mistake. I tipped his lordship instead of you."

BUTLER—"That's awkward. I'll never get it now."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Filial Devotion.—"Did you give the penny to the monkey, dear?"

"Yes, mama."

"And what did the monkey do with it?"

"He gave it to his father, who played the organ."—*Christian Register.*

Handy Wife.—"Mary has a wonderful husband."

"Yes? Houzat?"

"Why, he helps her do all the work. Monday he washed the dishes with her. Tuesday he dusted with her. And tomorrow he is going to mop the floor with her."—*Brown Jug.*

Hit the Golden Stairs.—

Jack and Jill
Sped down a hill
And hit a curve quite sharp;
The car turned turtle,
Jack's wreath was myrtle,
And Jill is playing the harp.
—*Boston Transcript.*

One Yum-Yum After Another.—"Dar is always sumpin to be thankful about," said Uncle Eben. "When de watermelon fades away, de pork chop is right in its prime."—*Washington Star.*

They Come in All Shades, Man.—"Hullo, Brown, painting the car again?"

"Yes, the wife's been making innuendoes about a winter coat she says exactly matches the color of the car."—*Passing Show.*

She Plays a Harp Now.—

Mary had a little car—
She thought 'twas out of gas.
One night she lit a match to see—
Above her waves the grass.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

"You yell at 'em, Joe. You're dummy!"

—"Judge."

Hands in Our Own Pockets.—"A national inferiority complex has us in its grip," writes an eminent psychologist. It would seem that we have become timid and are not taking as much money away from one another as we formerly did.—*Life.*

Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!—CUSTOMER—"I can not sleep at night—the least little sound disturbs me. I'm a victim of insomnia. Even a cat on our back fence distresses me beyond words.

DRUGGIST—"This powder will be effective."

CUSTOMER—"When do I take it?"

DRUGGIST—"You don't. Give it to the cat in milk."—*Green Griffin.*

Try Reversing.—The doctor was puzzled.

"You ought to be getting well by now," he said. "Have you carried out my instructions all right?"

"Well, doctor," said the patient, "I've done most of them, but I can't take that two-mile walk every morning as you ordered. I get too dizzy."

"What do you mean 'dizzy'?" asked the doctor.

"Well, sir," said the patient, "I must have forgotten to tell you. I'm a lighthouse-keeper."—*Answers.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Who Says Hard Times?—

Money for sale—5 lb. pail $1.25
—*Ad. in a Colebrook (N. H.) paper.*

Reverse Soo-oo-ee.—Miss Esther M. Drumheller sang a soprano solo, "Let Not Your Heart Be Trough Led."—*Pottstown (Pa.) paper.*

Regular Orchestra.—

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

3 Good mules; also 25 pigs.
—*Orlando (Fla.) paper.*

Alibis That Count.—The student may be reinstated only if absences are caused by long continued illness or death.—*College Regulations, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.*

Boob of the Month?—

FRIDAY BOOB CLUB STUDIES "THE BROWNINGS"

—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen-Times.*

Let Joy Be Unrefined.—

DANA YOUTHS ENJOY PARTY

MILDRED CASE BREAKS HER ARM

—*Hendersonville (N. C.) paper.*

Hard Task.—In the meantime, Miller's café, having been awarded the concrete for feeding the prisoners, is working out a system which will make for efficiency in the transportation of the prepared food.—*Douglas (Ariz.) paper.*

No Disagreement Possible.—

LAVAL READY TO DISCUSS DEBS WITH GERMAN ENVOY

—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

Evidently Engine Trouble.—A large number of folks of this parish congregated at Riverton on last Sunday to "take an airplane ride." The plane, however, failed and could not fff fff fff—*Caldwell Parish (La.) paper.*

John Customer Faces the Music.—If these export credits can be arranged, and Carl Williams of the Board said that satisfactory progress was being made, the sales would be on a cash basis, with the banks doing the purchasers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Here's Hoping for Fair Weather.—

LET'S ALL MAKE THIS A BIGGER AND BETTER STATE FAIR

Leave Your Garments at Our Main Plant
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—*Ad in the Shreveport (La.) Journal.*

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